

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, etc.

WEATHER-PARIS: Cloudy, light temp. 41-51 (15-31) Tomorrow overcast...

7,392

PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1971

Established 1887

Apollo on High Road Home

The First Golfer on the Moon Takes a Mulligan?

SPACE CENTER, Houston, 7 (UPI)—In the true style of a weekend duffer, Al Shepard...



Astronaut Alan Shepard driving one of two golf balls he took to the moon, another space first for him.

that time," chortled Comdr. Edgar D. Mitchell, a gallery of one, when his colleague missed the first shot...

Easy Link-Up Pleases NASA; Experiments on Moon Hailed

By John Noble Wilford HOUSTON, Feb. 7 (NYT)—The Apollo-14 moon explorers, after breaking out of lunar orbit...

p.m. EST (0138 GMT today), they successfully rejoined their lunar-orbiting command ship...

Heart Rates Ruled Out Trek to Cone Crater

By Lawrence K. Altman HOUSTON, Feb. 7 (NYT)—Weariness and rapid, rising heart rates forced two Apollo-14 astronauts to cut short their moon walk...

After a poor night's sleep, Capt. Alan B. Shepard Jr. and Comdr. Edgar D. Mitchell left their lunar module early yesterday morning...



Saigon Drive Into Laos Reported Held Up by Washington 'Cold Feet'

by George McArthur WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The South Vietnamese attack on Communist forces in Laos was called off...

The above assessment is that of ranking civilian and military sources in the U.S. establishment in Saigon...

Gomulka and 4 of Top Aides Lose Rank in Polish Party

SAW, Feb. 7 (UPI)—Former Communist party chief Wladyslaw Gomulka and four of his top aides were demoted today...

hour speech by new party leader Edward Gierek said Mr. Gomulka's rights as a member of the Central Committee were suspended...

Quake Kills 18 in Tuscany, Damages Ancient Hill Town

TUSCANY, Italy, Feb. 7 (AP)—The historic center of Tuscany, one of the jewels among central Italy's tourist-attracting hill towns...



WRECKED HOSPITAL—A room in the Tuscany, Italy, hospital, battered beyond repair by an earthquake.

The work went on cautiously. Officials feared new quakes might knock down weakened stone walls and ceilings...

Ulster Rioting Continues Third Day

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Feb. 7 (UPI)—British troops shot and killed a sniper today in the third consecutive day of running gun battles with Irish Republican Army extremists in Belfast's Roman Catholic areas...

When they came under fire from a sniper, they fired back and the gunman dropped to the ground. A second man staggered and fell to his knees...

Swiss Women Granted Right To Vote in National Elections

BERN, Feb. 7 (Reuters)—Swiss men today decided to give women the vote in national elections for the first time in the country's history...

speaking cantons were considered bastions of male prerogative, where women's role is traditionally linked to "Kinder, Kirche und Kuche" (children, church and kitchen)...

A Satellite Photo of the State

U.S. Said 'No' to Maine, But the Russians Said 'Yes'

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (Reuters)—The Russians provided a satellite picture of the State of Maine to the Maine museum after museum officials had refused a similar picture by U.S. agencies, it was revealed today.

Russians provided was published in Life magazine today. A good-sized enlargement of the clear, almost cloudless picture will be on show at the new Maine State Museum when it opens at Augusta this spring.

The picture of the northeastern United States which the Russians provided was published in Life magazine today. A good-sized enlargement of the clear, almost cloudless picture will be on show at the new Maine State Museum when it opens at Augusta this spring.

staff member wrote to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, and 16 months and \$120 later the museum received the photograph, captioned in Russian. "A montage of region of the State of Maine (USA), photographed by the Soviet meteorological artificial satellite of the earth."

Apollo Zooming Home: Work on Moon Hailed

(Continued from Page 1) through the tunnel into Kitty Hawk, the three reunited astronauts jettisoned the spent Antares at 2258 GMT. Two hours later, the lunar lander was fired by remote control to crash on the moon south of the Apollo-14 seismometer.

The impact occurred about 30 miles south of the Apollo-14 landing site and set off reverberations deep in the lunar interior. These vibrations were recorded by the seismometer, indicating that the scientific station established by the astronauts was "working well."

Afterward, the astronauts swung behind the moon, still in orbit, and braced themselves for the 2 1/2-minute firing of the 20,500-pound-thrust spacecraft rocket. The firing occurred behind the moon as Apollo-14 was on its 35th orbit since reaching the moon Thursday night.

The link-up of the two ships in lunar orbit produced a great sigh of relief in mission control. On the first night of the flight, the astronauts had had to make six attempts before they succeeded in getting the connecting latches to secure a firm "docking." The source of the problem has never been determined.

But yesterday, after several minutes of maneuvering within a few feet of the lunar module, Maj. Roosa inched the nose of the cone-shaped command ship into the docking tower at the upper hatch of Antares. The maneuver was televised from Kitty Hawk, and on the screen the jolt of the spacecraft's contact was visible.

"We captured," Maj. Roosa announced to mission control. Earlier, when he first sighted Antares climbing to meet Kitty Hawk, he radioed to his returning colleagues:

"You've lost a little weight since the last time I saw you." The lunar module was trailing the command ship by a couple of hundred miles. When it started for the moon early Friday morning, it weighed 16 tons. But now, through the expenditure of fuel and the discarding of the descent stage on the moon, it was down to less than three tons.

While on the moon, Capt. Shepard spent nine hours and 19 minutes outside Antares, and Comdr. Mitchell was out working almost as long. The Apollo-14 crew spent seven hours and 35 minutes moon-walking, and the pioneering Apollo-11 astronauts were out only two hours and 32 minutes.

"It was really a great set of traverses and experiments," Dr. Gene Simmons, chief scientist at the manned spacecraft center here, said at a news conference after the astronauts had completed their surface expedition.

For their second moon walk, the two Apollo-14 astronauts opened the hatch at 0820 GMT yesterday and did not close it again until four hours and 39 minutes later. This was only a minute less than Friday's hike.

During their second walk, the astronauts observed some fairly fresh craters, a lot of tiny pebbles and a few white rocks. They found some cracked and eroded rocks which may be some of the 4.6 billion-year-old remnants of



COMING UP—The lunar lander Antares photographed from the command ship Kitty Hawk Saturday as they prepared to dock before heading back to the earth.

the moon's original material that scientists expected would be in the Fra Mauro area.

"This country is so rolling and undulating, with rises and dips everywhere, that you can be going by a fairly good-sized crater and not even recognize it," Capt. Shepard reported near the end of the hike.

When the two astronauts blasted away from Fra Mauro, they carried with them 108 pounds of lunar rocks and soil—the largest, most varied and probably oldest samples ever returned from the moon. Apollo-11 and Apollo-12 collected 123.8 pounds all told.

Left behind on the valley between the hills and ridges of Fra Mauro yesterday was an array of scientific instruments and a central nuclear-powered transmitter and antenna. They stood about 300 feet from the four-legged Antares descent stage and the wire-stiffened American flag.

Despite a weak radio signal from the station, scientists hope to gather data from its seismometer and other instruments for more than a year.

'That's the Order of the Day,' Shepard Sighs

HOUSTON, Feb. 7 (Reuters)—This is a partial transcript of the exchanges between Alan Shepard, Edgar Mitchell and ground control as they made the vain attempt to reach Cone Crater yesterday.

MITCHELL—Why don't we pull up beside this big crater. SHEPARD—OK.

MITCHELL—That old LRM looks like it's got a flat over there, the way it's leaning. SHEPARD—Want to start on up toward the rim?

MITCHELL—Yes. Just one second though. SHEPARD—OK. Iouston. We're going by flank (crater) on the way up. We're passing to the north side of it.

MITCHELL—Let me pull (the cart) a while, Al. You're having all the fun. HOUSTON—Both Shepard and Mitchell heart rates going up to about 120 while traveling uphill. With the higher rates this occasioned the rest stop.

MITCHELL—And the grade is getting pretty steep. The soil here is getting firmer, I think, than we've been on before. Except around... the mounds in between craters where it's been thrown out. But, by and large, it seems to have a little firmer footing. We're not sinking in as deep.

HOUSTON—That should help you with the climb here. MITCHELL—Yes. It helps a little bit. Al picked up the MET (cart) now and we're carrying it up. I think it seems easier. MITCHELL—Now, I'm going to move on out, I'll head up here.

SHEPARD—OK, we're starting out the right flank of the crater, now, Houston, the bump probably about 18 percent, the surface texture is still pretty much the same as far as the raindrop pattern is concerned. We seem to find an increasing population of smaller rocks.

MITCHELL—The small rocks and smaller... smaller craters as well. Well, being minute, maybe I'm being deceived. With this slope the front angle is entirely different than it is on the flat land, the craters look sharper and they shadow.

SHEPARD—I guess right straight up is the best way to go. MITCHELL—OK, I'll get a little momentum going (with the cart). SHEPARD—Houston, we're proceeding onward now.

MITCHELL—And the boulder fields that Al pointed out, the rocks and boulders are getting more numerous toward the top



HEADS DOWN—Elizabeth Mitchell, 11, youngest daughter of Apollo-14 astronaut Edgar Mitchell, celebrates the successful docking of her father's moonship and the command module by standing on her head at the Mitchell home near the Manned Space Center, Houston.

here. However, it's nothing like the rubble of the large boulders that we saw at the Nevada test site.

SHEPARD—You know we haven't reached the rim yet. MITCHELL—Oh boy, we got fooled on that one. I'm not sure that was Flank (crater) we were in a minute ago either.

MITCHELL—Yes. It could take longer than we expected. SHEPARD—Our positions are all in doubt now, Fredo (Chaise, at Houston). What we were looking at wasn't the rim of Cone. We've got a ways to go yet.

HOUSTON—Shepard's heart rate rose to 150, Mitchell's 122. This occasioned the second rest stop. MITCHELL—Let's head right think we'll be moving one of the...

SHEPARD—Right here. MITCHELL—Pardon?

SHEPARD—Right here. MITCHELL—Up at the top, you mean.

SHEPARD—No. MITCHELL—Euh?

SHEPARD—I don't think we'll have time to go up there.

MITCHELL—Oh, let's give it a whirl. Gee whiz. We can't stop without looking into Cone Crater... (garbled) everything if we don't get there.

Man started sending junk to the moon even before Neil Armstrong planted his plaque. One of the first things Peter Conrad saw when he arrived next was the bulk of a Surveyor spacecraft.

The Apollo-12 crew, in turn, left \$50 million worth of debris, including a \$40 million instrument package, cameras, books, and other cast-offs.

All three lunar landers have left behind their descent stages.

Heart Rates Barred Trek To Crater

Shepard Considered Exertion Too Risky

(Continued from Page 1)

their respiration rates were high," Dr. Barry said. Capt. Shepard's heart rate was about double his average at rest. The increased rate reflected the price he paid for storing excess heat as a result of operating his liquid-cooled garment at a minimum level of cooling. The captain kept the undergarment at a minimal level, Dr. Barry said, to conserve such consumables as oxygen.

It was, in a sense, a false economy. Also, Dr. Barry said, the astronauts burned energy at a peak rate of 2,500 British Thermal Units an hour—higher than expected, while hunting the 18-degree elevation from the landing craft to Cone Crater. Overall, they averaged about 900 BTU's during their second walk on the moon, Dr. Barry said.

"It was obvious that they wouldn't make it within the time line," Dr. Barry said, "so we asked them to slow up and rest."

Nevertheless, Capt. Shepard and Comdr. Mitchell did more work on the moon at a lower physiological cost than the four astronauts who preceded them there, Dr. Barry said.

"Man is going to be able to do more than we thought," Dr. Barry predicted about work on the moon.

Plans Altered? The astronauts' decreased response to exercise today could have an effect on plans for long flights such as the 28-day and 56-day missions that NASA plans for its Skylab program beginning in 1972.

Some agency doctors have measured the transient decline of cardiac response to exercise in 18 astronauts who were tested after their Apollo flights. The changes did not hamper the normal activities of the American astronauts after their splashdown. But such changes have incapacitated some Russian astronauts after their return from space to earth.

"These data [from the Apollo 7 to 11 flights] agree with the cardiovascular [heart and blood vessel] changes which were prominent during the recent long-duration Russian flights," Dr. Barry said.

The American astronauts' cardiac response to exercise "reverts to their pre-flight level, usually within 24 hours," said Edward L. Mitchell, a physiologist on Dr. Barry's staff at the Manned Spacecraft Center here.

Space agency doctors have some theories about why the astronauts suffer the change during weightless conditions. They suggest it may result from a decrease in the cardiac output—that is, the amount of blood that the heart pumps in a given amount of time. They also see a possible link to changes in the peripheral resistance of the smaller blood vessels.

Weightlessness Problem "Since weightlessness, decreased activity, confinement, and atmosphere composition could alter (an astronaut's) physiological processes," it has become necessary to determine whether space flight and recovery changes man's ability to do work," Dr. Barry said.

The oxygen that a man needs for prolonged exercise must be breathed simultaneously with the physical effort he exerts. For this reason, there is a measurable rate and upper limit of oxygen intake that correlates with the ability to do work. These amounts depend on the age, size and physical condition of the person.

Limiting factors on man's ability to increase these include the capacity of the heart and lungs to take up and transport oxygen through the body and the capacity of the working muscles to receive oxygen.

The Fra Mauro Junkyard

SPACE CENTER, HOUSTON, Feb. 7 (UPI)—Apollo-14 left behind on the moon a rocket launch site that will start blasting away after they've gone. A couple of pairs of discarded boots, garbage bags, golf balls, rocket wreckage, spent batteries, \$25 million worth of scientific instruments and two yo-yos.

That's not counting what some would call air pollution. Australian physicist Brian O'Brien estimates that each Apollo moon landing adds 10 to 20 percent pollution to the atmosphere of the planet.

The pollution from rocket engines and the like may be blown into the outer reaches of space by solar winds, and the yo-yos are more like key chains than toys, but the garbage is of the common variety.

The yo-yos is the name the National Aeronautics and Space Administration gives to a device which operates something like a retractable tape measure. It is attached to the astronaut's space suit for measuring rock samples.

Rocked Grenades Months after the astronauts are back in Texas, scientists on earth will trigger a four-barrel mortar to fire high-explosive rocket grenades into the lunar stillness.

The blasts, scientists say, will help them learn more about the moon's crust.

The Fra Mauro junkyard near Capt. Alan B. Shepard's golf course will also be littered with five cameras, thermal blankets, tool kits, a set of scales, urine bags and bits and pieces of the Antares spaceship.

Man started sending junk to the moon even before Neil Armstrong planted his plaque. One of the first things Peter Conrad saw when he arrived next was the bulk of a Surveyor spacecraft.

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BURNED IN BELFAST—This shell of a bus smolders in the aftermath of rioting in Ballymurphy section.

Army and Mobs in Ulster In 3d Straight Day of Clashes

(Continued from Page 1)

200 six-inch nails and detonated by a cord. Catholic priests at one point pleaded with the rioters to disperse. "Go, back to your homes. This is terrible folly," shouted a white-haired priest to a group of men and women who had thrown up a makeshift barricade of paving stones.

He was joined by several women. Some of them physically pulled their menfolk away. Other women protested the action. They shouted at each other: "Army lovers," one yelled. "Trouble makes," retorted another. A short distance away army squads stood poised and waiting to move. At first it seemed they would get it—but gradually the crowd filtered away.

In each area the tactics of both troops and rioters followed a pattern. The army deployed its forces in front of the barricades, then sent a second and third squad around behind the youths. On a command they attempted to close the trap. But often the youths just melted away down side alleys.

The troops had no hand of escape but the Catholic rioters used in their centuries-old battle with police and their Protestant neighbors.

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Gomulka Is Demoted

(Continued from Page 1)

the unions to prevent strikes in cities where rioting broke out in December, had been predicted by many diplomatic and political observers.

Mr. Kociolok had been unpopular with the workers of the coastal cities ever since his speech during the first days of the strikes in which he said the men might as well go back to work because there was no chance of their getting what they wanted.

Speaking about Mr. Jazdzewski, the Central Committee resolution said he "interfered with the activity of the government and economic administration, thus contributing to many economic decisions which lay at the base of the December events in 1970. The committee decided to remove him from the Central Committee."

Mr. Gierk read a Kociolok letter to the committee which said, "As one of the members of the Politburo who was present on the coast during the December events I did not manage in the field of political responsibility which was on me, to prevent the sharp course of the events."

"In connection with this, feeling responsibility for my stand, I ask the Central Committee to accept my resignation as Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee."

New Politburo members who replaced Mr. Kociolok and Mr. Logoszowski were not named.

The sharp criticism of the Gomulka leadership for its mis-handling of the December riots was in contrast to the speech by Mr. Gierk in which he soft-pedaled criticism, named only Mr. Gomulka, and went on to sketch the rozier future which he hoped Poles would have under his leadership.

He spoke of raising wages by more than 10 percent between 1972 and 1975 and said Poles would counter with the other socialist countries on the design of a cheap mass-market automobile. He also forecast an improvement in the housing situation by 1972.

New Central Committee members named include Ryszard Jendzjerski, a crane operator in Strzelce Opolskie; Stanislaw Kusinski, former chairman of the department of light industry, trade and building at the Central Committee; Deputy Defense Minister Jozef Urbanowicz, chief of political training in the army, and Franciszek Wisniewski, a Gdansk electrician.

A fourth who resigned from the Central Committee was Antoni Walasiewicz, former party first secretary in Szczecin, whose house was attacked by rioters in December, forcing him to flee in the night.

Laos Attack Is Reportedly Held Back

Invasion Decision Still Being Weighed

(Continued from Page 1)

recuppy the base and surrounding area at Khe Sanh, in South Vietnam's northwest corner, with swift airlift. At the same time about half the Vietnamese troops committed to the operation would be airlifted from the Saigon area.

Phase two, which remains a military secret, called for the South Vietnamese to thrust into Laos with almost unrestricted American air support.

"The airlift, which started last Saturday, strained Air Force capabilities. About 7,000 in the country was used—this massive throughput to the north was so obvious it must have alerted Hanoi that some thing big was up.

The move toward Laos was reportedly set for last Monday or Tuesday. American officials were emphatic that no U.S. ground troops would cross the frontier.

Meanwhile, the controversy news embargo, which blocked out news of the operation from Saigon for six days, was being decided. It was Gen. Abrams's idea but it was discussed and approved by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, Adm. Thomas Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Adm. John J. McCain, commander of U.S. Pacific forces.

As conceived, the news blackout would apply only to the first days of the operation. It was clamped on immediately whenever just hours before the troops began to move at daylight last Saturday.

The blackout quickly became known. It served to heighten the worldwide attention to Laos, where it had been focused since two days earlier, when Secretary of State William F. Rogers sharply implied that American air support would follow any South Vietnamese incursion into that country.

When Washington cancelled the planned second phase of the operation, Gen. Abrams found himself with a news embargo but no operation to hide. He decided on his own to continue the news blackout—some say because he was thoroughly enjoying the apprehension displayed by Hanoi.

By this time even some of Gen. Abrams's staff officers were admitting there was no longer any security reason for the blackout.

There is some evidence that the second phase of the operation may have been "alive" until Wednesday. That was the day that Mr. Thieu held an unusual meeting with U.S. Deputy Ambassador Samuel Berger. Some Vietnamese sources say, however, that the Thieu-Berger meeting simply made official a decision that had been made much earlier.

At any rate, Vietnamese officials were especially secretive about the whole operation. Some American officers believe that the normally porous South Vietnamese security was superior to that maintained by U.S. headquarters.

This is partly because the South Vietnamese reportedly still want to go through with the original plan. But whatever the ultimate outcome, the U.S. hierarchy is intent on keeping Hanoi upset by continued speculation that the Laos operation is very possible.

© Los Angeles Times

N.Y. Protest Joined By Bernadette Devlin

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Bernadette Devlin joined a group of demonstrators on New York's Fifth Avenue yesterday to "express solidarity with their cause of Irish nationalism."

The 28-year-old Socialist member of the British Parliament from Ulster denounced the British military and economic presence in Northern Ireland as responsible for Friday's outbreaks of violence.

She came here, she said, to establish contact with groups sympathetic to the cause of the people and to raise funds.

French Legion of Honor NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—The French government Friday bestowed its insignia of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor on David A. Morse, Director General of the International Labor Organization (ILO) from 1948 to 1966.

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for various cities including Albany, Anchorage, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Cairo, Casablanca, Copenhagen, Costa Rica, Denver, Detroit, Edinburgh, Florence, Frankfurt, Geneva, Helsinki, Houston, Istanbul, Las Vegas, London, Madrid, Manila, Miami, Moscow, Munich, New York, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Portland, Rome, San Francisco, Seattle, Singapore, Stockholm, Taipei, Tokyo, Vancouver, Vienna, Washington, Wichita, and Zurich.

COOL advertisement for a restaurant and bar, featuring a large 'COOL' logo and text describing the establishment's offerings.

SALE OF HAUTE COUTURE MODELS WITH LABELS advertisement for CABESSA, featuring a list of clothing items and their prices.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

Revealing Power Struggle

Franco's Son-in-Law Offers Himself for Political Role

By Richard Eder

MADRID, Feb. 7 (NYT)—A new element has been added to the confusion attending the political struggle inside the Franco regime: Generalissimo Francisco Franco's son-in-law.

He is Dr. Cristobal Martinez Bordin, a heart surgeon, an active member of Spain's polo-playing and party set and a man of affairs whose wife, Carmen, is Gen. Franco's only child.

Dr. Martinez Bordin has never been taken very seriously in Spanish political circles.

He is a member of the inner circle at the Pardo Palace but is not regarded as particularly influential with his father-in-law.

Seldom Heard

Although holding strong political views, a fervent belief in the Franco leadership and a fervent suspicion of the revolutionary currents inside it—he has rarely voiced them publicly.

Last Friday, however, while attending a ceremony renaming a street in his honor on the outskirts of Guadalupe, 40 miles from Madrid, Dr. Martinez Bordin announced that he was ready to become a political figure if his country needed him.

The reaction in Madrid has been a combination of amusement at the rather comically inflated rhetoric and concern over political implications.

The press, on the advice of officials, has not mentioned the speech. But copies have been circulating privately and with great velocity.

"I give you my word that to become a status or a street is a deeply moving experience," Mr. Martinez Bordin told a group of friends who had driven up from Madrid for the occasion.

The doctor, a good-looking, not-temperamented man, continued: "To be able to receive such demonstrations when a person is still alive can lead a person to the verge of a heart attack."

He went on to speak of a crisis provoked by small groups of privileged persons, who were betraying Gen. Franco, and pressed his readiness to assume a political role to fight them.

Dr. Martinez Bordin thus brought into public view, though rather indirectly, the most sensitive aspect of the power struggle within the regime.

The struggle is for Gen. Franco's ear and for a dominant position in the eventual succession. It was sharpened by the court-martial in Burgos of 15 Basque nationalists in December.

is a subject about which far more is speculated than known.

It consists first of all of his family: principally his wife, Carmen Polo de Franco, his daughter and son-in-law, and several sisters and brothers.

Secondly, there is his official household, of which the most important is his military aide, Lt. Gen. Joaquin Gonzalez Vidarreta.

Finally, there is a group of trusted friends and advisers. Among these are Adm. Pedro Nieto Artime, Gen. Camilo Alonso Vega and Blas Perez Gonzalez, all former ministers.

There are also several businessmen and Vicente Gil, a former medical orderly who keeps an eye on Gen. Franco's health and doubles as head of Spain's boxing association.

It is generally accepted that the Pardo group has influence; it is also accepted that, until now at least, the general has never allowed himself to be dominated by it.

It is also clear that the members of the Pardo group are deeply opposed to Adm. Carrero, even though he is quite as conservative as they, and to the mildly evolutionary group he has brought into the government.

Other OPEC members—Libya, Algeria, Venezuela and Indonesia, but all—except Indonesia—said they would stand with the six big oil nations in protesting against the companies.

Other OPEC nations supply more than half of Western Europe's oil and about 35 percent of Japan's.

The oil crisis stems from resolutions passed last year at an OPEC meeting in Caracas. The organization's members demanded a 5 percent tax on the companies' profits.

The OPEC spokesman said the oil companies, at the Tehran talks, accepted the 5 percent tax for every nation except Iraq and agreed in principle to the "inflation index" and the increase in posted prices.

But the talks broke down, he said, over the exact amount involved. Because of this, he said, the oil companies have been forced to raise prices on the companies.

He predicted the companies would fall in line before Feb. 15, to keep the practice of legislation from becoming a habit in the setting of oil prices.

Venezuela already has legislated a 80 percent tax rate which has been accepted by the companies. Algerian negotiations with French oil firms have broken down.

Libya raised its tax rate to 54-58 percent last September, but is saying now that this compensates only for past injustices and is demanding another 5 percent.

Negotiations with Libya have not begun and oil companies are protesting that such an appropriation of demands would throw the oil industry into chaos.



Dr. Cristobal Martinez Bordin, Gen. Franco's son-in-law, as he appeared at news conference on Sept. 19, 1968, after performing Spain's first heart transplant.

Bonn, Paris Sign Pact on War Crimes

Prosecution Accord Called 10 Years Late

BONN, Feb. 7 (Reuters)—West Germany and France have signed an agreement on the prosecution of unpunished war criminals—

which ten years ago might have helped German courts try hundreds of accused Nazi offenders.

Under the pact—signed last Tuesday and now before the Bonn parliament for approval—West German authorities are permitted to prosecute the 1,000 accused Nazis tried in absentia in France at the end of World War II.

But in practice the courts can try only an estimated 300 of these defendants, and it is doubtful that enough evidence is available to convict more than a handful.

According to West German statutes of limitation, only defendants accused by France of murder or complicity in murder are now liable to prosecution.

These are unofficially reported to number around 300, although French military courts sentenced about 500 Germans to death in their absence. None could be sent to stand trial in France because the West German Constitution prohibits the extradition of any citizen.

Difficulties Noted

Even after the dossiers are eventually delivered from Paris to Bonn as a result of the agreement, it will be difficult to assemble evidence at least 25 years after the alleged crimes.

As one newspaper said, "Many of the older so-called death marchers are dead and many witnesses needed to convict the once over-zealous young activists are also dead."

Some West German officials fear that if the agreement does not result in convictions, it will appear as if Bonn is letting war criminals go unpunished.

Before the agreement, West Germany was prevented by a treaty with the three Western allies from prosecuting Nazis already convicted or investigated by American, British or French authorities.

In immediate postwar years it was felt that German judges might be too lenient with wartime offenders and might reverse sentences. But many lawyers here contend that in practice, West German courts would have been harsher than some allied courts were after the East-West cold war began.

'Small-Time' Cases

They point out that it was not unusual for West German courts in the 1950s to try so-called "small-time" offenders, while the witnesses were their former wartime superiors who were no longer open to prosecution.

Recognizing the loopholes in allied and West German rules, Bonn and Paris began talks several years ago on an amendment to the allied treaty. Only France had tried Germans in absentia.



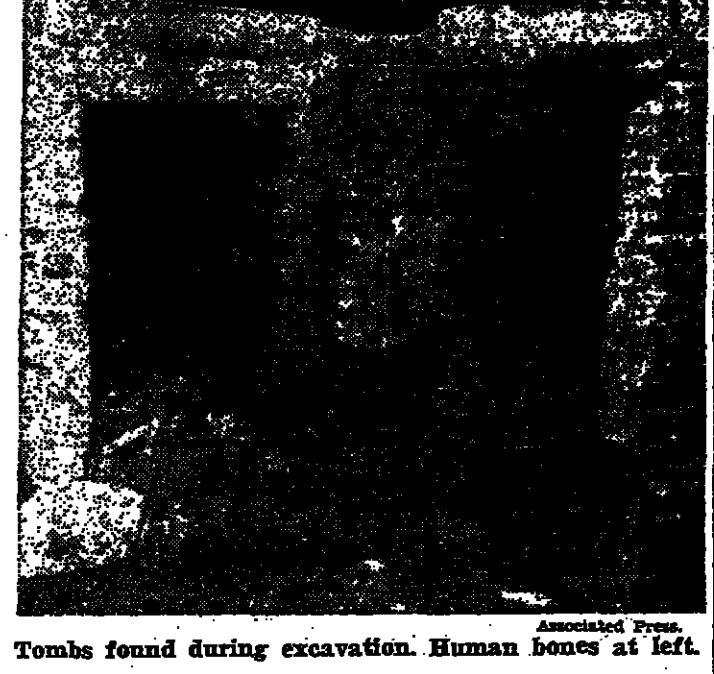
General view of excavations at Florence cathedral. Tombs are in left background.

Artist Giotto's Tomb Thought Found

FLORENCE, Feb. 7 (AP)—Archaeologists have unearthed two tombs under the present floor of the Florence cathedral that they think may belong to the medieval artist Giotto and Andrea Pisano. Records show that the two men were buried in the area.

Giotto, who died in 1337, attained fame for his graceful frescoes, especially a series on Christ's life painted in the Scrovegni chapel in Padua, and for designing the bell tower for the Florence cathedral.

Pisano, known as the founder of the Florentine school of sculpture, executed the bas-reliefs on one of the doors of the Baptistery in Florence. He died in 1348.



Tombs found during excavation. Human bones at left.

Egypt Stepping Up Pressure On Israel for Opening Canal

CAIRO, Feb. 7 (NYT)—Egypt intensified pressure on Israel yesterday to accept a proposal by President Anwar Sadat for reopening the Suez Canal, declaring that a rejection of the plan, which involves a partial Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai peninsula, could be equal to rejecting "any efforts for a peaceful solution."

On Thursday night Mr. Sadat announced that Egypt would extend for 30 days the Suez Canal ceasefire, which was to have expired Friday. He coupled the announcement with his proposal to clear the canal of sunken ships and reopen it to international navigation.

The Egyptian condition for such a step, he said, is a pullback of Israeli troops from the eastern bank of the canal.

In a television interview yesterday, Israeli Premier Golda Meir indicated a cold attitude toward the suggestion, although she did not explicitly reject it.

An Egyptian spokesman, Muntaz Hafiz, commenting today on Mrs. Meir's remarks, said: "If Mrs. Meir is rejecting this last chance, that makes it clear to the whole world that Israel is against the United Nations Security Council resolution and any efforts for a peaceful solution."

"We hoped Israel would show some reason, but our hopes were in vain. She made no step toward peace."

The Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1957, called for—in addition to international supervision—free passage in international waterways, implying the right of Israeli ships to use the Suez Canal and the Strait of Tiran, which leads to Israel's southern port of Elath on the Gulf of Aqaba.

Peking Seeks Better Ties With Egypt

HONG KONG, Feb. 7 (WP)—Communist China has muted its public support for the Palestine Liberation Organization since the Jordan crisis last fall and has taken steps toward better relations with Egypt.

The Chinese shift of tactics evidently takes account of the changed role the Palestinian guerrillas have played since their full-scale warfare with Jordanian troops and of the new leadership in Cairo following the death of President Gamal Abdel Nasser last October.

Following Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's statement last month that his forces would fight with Jordan against anyone who tried to upset the peace in Jordan, China's official news agency did not mention the Palestinian cause for ten days—in contrast to a norm of two or three daily accounts of Middle East developments.

The Arafat statement undoubtedly disappointed Peking, which has consistently denounced Jordan and supported the Palestinians.

After the ten-day hiatus, Peking resumed relating Palestinian accounts of military attacks and communications, but without making any comment of its own.

Last week, the first Egyptian delegation since before the June 1967 war visited Peking and was received politely, if with less enthusiasm than that which surrounds visits from Peking's staunch allies.

The delegation was led by Mohammed Labib Shukri, speaker of the Egyptian National Assembly. The Chinese made repeated mention of Palestinian guerrillas during the visit, making clear to their guests that armed struggle is still the path to power.

However, there were no Chinese denunciations of the Gumar V. Jarring UN peace effort nor of the U.S. peace initiative that Egypt agreed to last summer. In the past, China has attacked attempts at a peaceful Middle East solution as "political fraud."

Manila Riots Cost 7th Life in 6 Days

MANILA, Feb. 6 (Reuters)—An American oil company employee was stabbed to death this morning in striking Jeepney (minibus) drivers and student sympathizers staged their sixth day of protests against fuel price increases.

Police said the dead man—still unidentified—was an employee of the Esso Oil Company here. He was stabbed near the university of the Philippines campus in Quezon City, just outside Manila—scene of several recent violent clashes—but the circumstances of the killing were not immediately clear.

Six persons have already died in the current unrest.

Incident in Berlin

BERLIN, Feb. 7 (AP)—East German soldiers at the war memorial in West Berlin turned a young West Berliner over to British military police today after he had climbed a double row of barbed wire protecting the monument. The British police said he wanted to protest to shoot him.

Ceylon Bars Hippies

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Feb. 7 (Reuters)—Ceylon today announced it has banned hippies from entering the country and is instructing all Ceylonese missions abroad to refuse visas to hippies.

10 Nations Warn Oil Firms: Pact or Embargo by Feb. 22

VIENNA, Feb. 7 (UPI)—The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) announced today that its ten member nations will take coordinated retaliation, "including total embargo," against any oil company that refuses to meet the demands of six of its members for a bigger cut of world oil prices.

A resolution passed at an emergency OPEC meeting in Tehran last week called on the six members—all located on the Persian Gulf—to introduce "legal and/or legislative" action on Feb. 15 to implement the demands. Any company that does not comply with these measures within seven days of their adoption faces retaliation, it said.

(Under the proposed legislation, AP said, the producing countries' share will reportedly be about 41.25 percent, compared with the present level of about 39 cents.)

An OPEC spokesman predicted that many of the countries would adopt the measures within one day, making the date for compliance Feb. 22. Under any conditions, he said, the deadline certainly will fall before the end of this month.

The resolution, the contents of which were released by OPEC headquarters here, followed a breakdown in the Tehran talks between the 22 major Western oil companies and the six Gulf states—Iran, Iraq, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, Qatar and Saudi Arabia.

The talks did not affect the 4 Arab Guerrillas Killed in Clashes

TEL AVIV, Feb. 7 (UPI)—Four Arab guerrillas died and two Israeli soldiers were wounded in clashes in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, Golan Heights and Jordanian West Bank territory, the military command said yesterday.

In addition, seven Arab civilians, five of them children, were wounded when a Gaza Strip taxi ran over a guerrilla-planted mine north of Rafah, a military spokesman said.

One small girl among the taxi passengers was reported to have lost both legs.

\$1 Billion to Israel Since Six-Day War

TEL AVIV, Feb. 7 (AP)—World Jewry has contributed more than one billion dollars to Israel since the six-day Middle East war three and one half years ago, it was announced today.

Aryeh Hines, head of the Jewish Agency, said also that 115,000 Jews had immigrated to Israel since the war, 50 percent of them teenagers. Mr. Hines told a meeting of the Jewish Agency that among these immigrants were 2,300 engineers, 1,500 doctors and 8,000 craftsmen.

India Insists Pakistanis Pay For Hijacked Plane, Cargo

LONDON, Feb. 7 (UPI)—Britain keeps a three-month supply of oil in regular storage, oil sources said today, and another three months' supply is kept in strategic reserve, for a total of six months' equivalent usage.

French oil companies are required by law to keep at least a three month supply of petroleum in reserve. According to Michel Vailland, French director of petroleum services, France presently has enough refined petroleum products in reserve to cover the winter, spring and even the summer months without rationing.

West German spokesmen said the country held at least 100 days' reserve with another 30 days available from tankers already en route to German ports.

Italian reserves, however, were down to less than 45 days for gasoline and only five days of contingency diesel stocks, according to the latest official estimates.

W. Europe's Reserves

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7 (Reuters)—India today insisted that Pakistan must compensate for the Indian airliner hijacked to Lahore and blown up before Pakistani planes can fly over Indian territory again.

External Affairs Ministry sources said the two hijackers, who have been given asylum in Pakistan, should also be handed over to India before the Pakistani request for lifting the ban can be considered.

Meanwhile, violent student demonstrations over the incident continued here for the fourth day today. A strong police force kept the demonstrators well away from the Pakistan High Commission. At least 40 people were injured.

The Indian government has asked for compensation for the plane, its cargo, baggage and mail, charging that Pakistan was directly involved in the hijacking of the plane over Kashmir a week ago and its destruction by explosives. (In a note handed to the Indian

Israel Reply Coming

JERUSALEM, Feb. 7 (UPI)—Prime Minister Golda Meir will make her nation's reply Tuesday to the Egyptian proposal that the Suez Canal be reopened in exchange for a pullback of Israeli troops.

Mrs. Meir met with her cabinet for four hours today, discussing the proposals put forward by President Sadat. A communiqué after the session said she would deliver her speech to parliament Tuesday.

An American Reaction

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (Reuters)—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., a member of the Armed Services Committee, said today that the United States and Israel should stand firm against Egyptian proposals to reopen the Suez Canal in the near future.

Subdued Support

Peking's subdued public support of the Palestinians in recent weeks may only reflect uncertainty over Middle East developments as the second 90-day ceasefire expires today. China has lowered its voice before only to resume making strident public pronouncements when Chinese leaders thought the Middle East situation warranted.

The change in attitude toward Egypt since Nasser's death, however, appears to analysts here to be the result of a Peking decision to take the opportunity to pursue a more flexible policy. China's relations with Egypt had cooled as Nasser relied more and more on the Soviet Union.

Pompidou: Ivory Coast Is a 'Model'

Reaches Abidjan After Senegal Visit

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, Feb. 7 (UPI)—French President Georges Pompidou today hailed Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouët-Boigny as a leader who has made his country "a model for the whole of Africa."

Arriving in Abidjan on the third leg of a ten-day five-nation tour of West Africa, Mr. Pompidou was greeted by Mr. Houphouët-Boigny, who became his country's chief of state after a long and distinguished career in French politics prior to Ivory Coast independence in 1960.

The Ivory Coast aroused "not only respect but one can say admiration and sometimes envy," Mr. Pompidou said, hailing the nation's economic progress as "truly remarkable."

Mr. Houphouët-Boigny expressed his conviction that Mr. Pompidou's visit "will strengthen even more the special relations of cooperation" between France and the Ivory Coast.

Before leaving Senegal, Mr. Pompidou described his talks with Senegalese President Leopold Sédar Senghor as "very fruitful and satisfactory."

During a toast at an official luncheon, the French president pledged France would continue to give financial aid to Senegal to help the African country towards its "rendezvous with the industrial society."

At the luncheon, Mr. Senghor praised Mr. Pompidou's policies towards the third world and said his country would always cooperate with France. He paid tribute to what he called "France's missionary role in international institutions."

Fears by French and Senegalese security officials of possible anti-French demonstrations failed to materialize, though anti-government and anti-French students contacted accompanying newsmen to speak of "police repression" and to "condemn French imperialism and neo-colonialism."

Capt. Kintner Dies; a Navy Shipbuilder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (WP)—Capt. Edwin Graham Kintner, 69, one of the Navy's top shipbuilders, died Friday at a nursing home after a long illness.

Capt. Kintner was one of three surviving members of the Naval Academy class of 1902. He was kept on active duty a year after his retirement date, until August, 1946, because of his extensive knowledge of naval construction, a field which he entered in 1908.

This duty took him to Philadelphia, Norfolk and Camden, N.J. In 1940, he was commended by President Franklin D. Roosevelt for the part he played in preparation of the controversial turning over of U.S. destroyers to the British before the U.S. entry into World War II.

Capt. Kintner, a native of Indiana, Ind., is survived by two sons, retired Navy Capt. Edwin G. of Bethesda, and James G. of Cincinnati, a daughter, Susan, of Washington, and two granddaughters.

Reginald A. Bradley

GRASS VALLEY, Calif., Feb. 7 (UPI)—Reginald A. Bradley, 106, who battled cancer in the old West and fought for the rights in the modern West, died Friday. He was believed to be the next-to-last surviving veteran of the Indian wars.

A rugged Englishman who loved the outdoors, "girls and 100-proof whiskey," Mr. Bradley entered a convalescence home two months ago and died of natural causes. The Veterans' Administration says Mr. Bradley's death leaves just one survivor of the era, Fredrick W. Fraake, who fought in an all-black cavalry group. Mr. Fraake is 94 and lives in Chicago.

Hans Baumann

BASEL, Feb. 7 (AP)—Hans Baumann, 65, Swiss president of the International Handball Federation, died today of a heart attack. Mr. Baumann, a referee of many international contests, had been president of the federation since 1956.

Advertisements for Mislav ROSTOPOVICH, PROHIBITION, RESTAURANT, DISCOTHEQUE, THE NIGHT CLUB OF THE CHAMPS-ELYSEES, PussyCat, and LIDO.

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Death Condemns 'Prosperity based on Illusions' in Britain

By Anthony Lewis
LONDON, Feb. 7 (NYT)—For a long time the apparent prosperity has been based on illusions...

It was the lesson Prime Minister Edward Heath drew today from the Rolls-Royce debacle. He said the first thing for Britain to stand was that there is "no way out" of her economic difficulties...

5 Pct. Raise Ends Strike at Lufthansa

ANKFURT, Feb. 7 (UPI)—Lufthansa ground crewmen today ended a ten-day strike which had crippled the West German national airline's domestic and international services...

Oil Deliveries Resume

LONDON, Feb. 7 (Reuters)—The 1 group were back at work yesterday, ending a fuel shortage that had led to the cancellation of many flights...

Postal Stoppage Ends

LIS, Feb. 7 (Reuters)—A strike ended yesterday by the postal workers in eastern France...

Strike Affects King

OSKLOM, Feb. 7 (AP)—Gustav Adolf was a victim yesterday, two-day-old government employees strike here when the train scheduled to him to the west coast failed...

Mozambique Toll at 60

BEIRA, Mozambique, Feb. 7 (AP)—Portuguese officials say the confirmed death toll from the recent cyclone Peice has reached 60 with the recovery of more bodies from previously isolated villages...



Edward Heath

Long Wait Ends for Germans Leaving Poland for West

FRIEDLAND, West Germany, Feb. 7 (AP)—Fifty-seven men, women and children—German immigrants from Poland—climbed wearily from an early morning train to begin new lives in West Germany...

There were no dramatic scenes of reunion on the chilly station platform. No relatives met the arrivals. "I sent telegrams to my mother and brother, but it all went so fast in these last few days that they didn't get them in time," said the man, scanning the faces on the platform...

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Physicians Mutual Insurance Company, Omaha, Nebraska 68131. SPECIAL LIMITED ENROLLMENT PERIOD! EXPIRES MIDNIGHT, FEB. 28, 1971. The Doctors Hospital Plan LIMITED ENROLLMENT FORM NO. 1769. Includes fields for Name, Address, City, State, Zip, Age, Sex, Date of Birth, and Plan Selection.

The Americas: For the United States, The Good Old Days Are Going, Going...

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON (WP).—When the Organization of American States opened its special session recently, Secretary General Gale Fling gave a sumptuous reception at the Smithsonian, around the carousel that had been built in 1903.

It was a time for nostalgia, what with the carousel and an old spinning frame and early photographs, and the American diplomats there might have been well-advised to wallow in it for a moment. For the oncoming session was to show more clearly than ever before that the good old days, when Latin America heeded the soft words—or bent to the big stick—were gone, perhaps forever.

First there was the matter of tuna fish. Against strenuous American objections the Latin American countries voted 22 to 0 to hear Ecuador's complaint that the United States was using coercion by suspending military sales in retaliation for the seizure of 17 fishing trawlers. Not a single country sided with the United States.

Then there was the kidnapping issue. The United States put its efforts behind a narrow anti-terrorism convention with some loopholes that sensitive countries might find useful. That only squeaked through following a dramatic—some thought it theatrical—walkout by six countries.

'Automatic Majority'

"Well," said one American diplomat in a burst of understatement as he was leaving the elegant Pan American Union building, "the days of the automatic majority are over."

Students of Latin American affairs note that the majority was eroding as long ago as 1964 when sanctions against Cuba were voted through, but with difficulty. At the height of the cold war, it was noted, hemispheric solidarity was far more respectable and independent nationalisms far less evident. Only on issues of palpable threat, as in the Cuban missile crisis, was a majority easy to come by, they say.

But the recent session seemed to pile one problem on another. It could have been worse. For example, nobody started bringing up the Cuban issue, on which the United States has not budged, but which other nations of the hemisphere have wanted to reconsider.

In December, during the inauguration of Mexican President Luis Echeverria, there was talk among the foreign ministers about lifting the sanctions imposed on Cuba in 1964. Peru indicated it was preparing to bring up the matter either at this meeting or the next one in April.

Chile had already reestablished diplomatic relations with Fidel Castro's regime. Mexico never broke them. Bolivia and a number of other countries like



For U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers, who is said to be considering a trip to Latin America, each possible step is fraught with difficulties never mentioned in Fodor's guides.

Peru showed signs of wanting the sanctions lifted even if they planned no change in relations. Then, at a meeting of Central American nations, Guatemala proposed that a common stand against change be made, and a total of five agreed. Sugar

quotas were said to have something to do with the decision, but whatever the reasoning, it became clear that change in relations with Cuba would not win a sufficient number of votes. A Peruvian diplomat said last week that his country, at least,

would not be bringing up the issue when the OAS meets April 21 in Costa Rica.

Other Troubles

There were other troubles. For example there was the private

In the Prophet's Footsteps

By Eric Pace

AL-SHEHESI, Saudi Arabia. Feb. 7. (Delayed NYT).—The main road to Mecca has been crowded with a rush of pilgrims that is described as unprecedented in Islam's history.

Workmen from Niger go on foot. Moneyed Arabians cruise in polished limousines. And literal-minded Iranians go in rootless buses because tradition says pilgrims should arrive bareheaded at Mecca—Al-Mukarramah, the highly honored.

This is the first week of Zul Hadji, the Moslem month of pilgrimage. Pious travelers from more than 80 countries have been converging on Mecca, Medina, and the other hallowed places near this desert kingdom's Red-Sea coast.

Air travel and better conditions here have spurred the upsurge in recent years. More than 370,000 foreigners have already arrived this season and a record total of well over 400,000 is expected, along with a million Saudis.

Non-Moslems Barred

The pilgrimage brings happiness to the faces of participants, like those passing this hamlet just west of Mecca. This is as far as non-Moslems are allowed to go, for they are barred from the sacred places.

The pilgrimage is also a source of pride and prestige and foreign exchange—\$84 million in 1969—for the Saudis, and they make use of the occasion to denounce Israel.

It also brings many headaches, notably a fear of cholera, because of outbreaks elsewhere, and of other epidemic diseases. Field facilities that could handle 15,000 patients have been set up and some pilgrims have been denied entry as poor health risks.

"Thanks be to Allah, at least the weather is cool," said the director general of pilgrimage, Sheikh Ismail Manass, who presides over arrangements from his office at Jidda, a Saudi port 30 miles westward.

The 70-degree winter breezes that play around Mecca's hundred minarets refresh the arriving pilgrims, most of whom are in their fifties and sixties. They are fairly prosperous in the main because their religion teaches that only those who can afford it should come. The pilgrimage is one of the five main requirements of Islam, which claims 600 million adherents, or a seventh of the human race.

Growth Unnoticed

The recent growth in the world's largest sustained mass religious observance has been little noticed in the West because Moslems carry it out almost independently of the Western world and its Christian-dominated governments.

Moslems prize the pilgrimage as a unifying experience since it mingles the faithful of diverse origins, all dressed in simple white pilgrim's garb, on an equal basis. Its routine has remained essentially unchanged for centuries.

On arriving in Saudi Arabia pilgrims usually go to Mecca, the Prophet Mohammed's birthplace. Fourteen centuries later, it is still a dusty, bustling commercial center.

Before entering Mecca the pilgrims go through a purifying ritual that includes, in its fullest form, bathing the nostrils three times while saying "O Allah, grant that I may know the aromas and fragrance of paradise."

Since pre-Islamic times, Mecca has been revered as the site of the Kaaba, the cube-shaped stone shrine that Moslems believe was built by Abraham. The pilgrims circle it seven times and kiss or salute the sacred black stone counter-sunk into its exterior.

They also generally visit Medina, the town north of here that is the site of Mohammed's tomb and is considered the second holiest city.

On the ninth day of Zul Hadji—Feb. 9 this year—after many preliminary rites, the pilgrims gather by Jabal Arafat, a stony outcropping in a barren valley near Mecca. There, in the high-point of the pilgrimage, the faithful declare their repentance. Later they go to the nearby village of Mina, where each marks a sacrifice by slitting the throat of a sheep with a sharp knife.

Sacrificial Problem

As the pilgrimage has grown, supplying and disposing of the animals has become something of a problem. Some have to be imported. The government is pondering designs for a ritual slaughterhouse.

The pilgrimage ends at Mecca, after further observances, by the 13th of the Moslem month at the latest.

The first pilgrims began arriving in December. Laden airliners have been landing at Jidda at a rate of 130 a day recently and disgorging more than 10,000 pilgrims in a 24-hour span.

Though the Saudi government maintains two bunkhouses, numbers have had to bed down under the desert stars while awaiting transport from the airport. Pale Turks, wiry Malays, stately Sudanese—all

endure the crowding and delays with strikingly serene expressions.

"The pilgrimage is something every Moslem wants to do," said a black New Yorker wearing a black heft.

Waiting near him at the airport was a Chinese from Taiwan. All Chieh-swu Yang, who hitched up his pilgrim's garb and said, "I do not believe that religion is only opium for the people. I am happy to be in this holy land."

Pilgrimage Easier

The elderly pilgrims' serenity stems partly from Islam's teaching that it is particularly blessed to die while on hadji. Many have brought their shrouds with them "just in case," as a frail Javanese scholar from Singapore, Juraeni bin Sirap, said earnestly.

Younger pilgrims are tranquil too, out of satisfaction at discharging their religious duty, earning the title of Hadji. In some countries those who have been to Mecca fly green flags.

"I'm lucky that the pilgrimage is so easy now," said Abdul Bakar, a 31-year-old clerk from Kaduna, Nigeria, as his young wife loaded their footlocker onto her head. "In the old days people used to go by foot from Kaduna, and the trip could take you 30 years."

A few black Africans are visible this year hiking along the twin-lane Jidda-Mecca road, which cuts through a bleak landscape of dun-colored hills crowned with dark crags.

"I have no money but I am very happy, for I go to pray," said Hamza Sami Mousa, a 25-year-old laborer from Niger. He and some friends had come across the Red Sea from the Sudan.

The most numerous pilgrims—those who spoke Arabic were interviewed through a Saudi government interpreter wearing a gold-trimmed robe—are from nearby Yemen, Turkey and Iran, but small groups have come from distant lands.

At least one expatriate American, a black, is said to live in Mecca, and three other American blacks have come as guests of a member of the Saudi royal family.

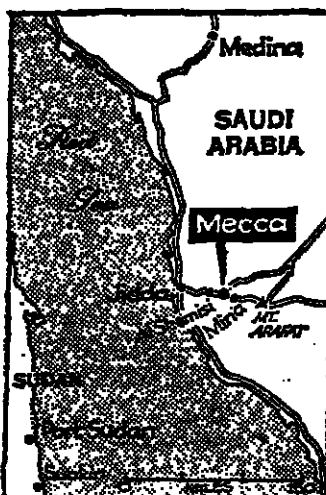
sniping—but diplomatically, of course—that Secretary of State William P. Rogers couldn't even be present to deliver his own speech to a meeting of foreign ministers in his own capital. And that low-level technicians—non-Spanish speaking ones at that—were sent to negotiate the kidnapping treaty with prestigious foreign ministers.

All of which points up the problems facing Mr. Rogers as he considers a trip to Latin America, which he has said he would like to visit. Aside from the obvious impossibility of visiting all 23 OAS nations, each possible stop appears fraught with difficulties never mentioned in Fodor's guides. It begins to look like the salubrious lands of coffee and bananas have become, at least in part, centers of terror and torture, kidnapping and extortion.

Would it be possible for the secretary to visit Uruguay? Would the Tupamaros be friendly? Would a stop in Brazil appear to put U.S. support behind alleged incidents of torture? Would a visit to Chile be taken as an endorsement of the election of a Marxist with considerable Communist support?

Would visits to any one of a number of military regimes look like approval?

When and where Mr. Rogers will go has not been decided, but even with all the roadblocks it is expected that he will make the trip. And if the United States has troubles, and has lost its "automatic majority," it has also lost the image of wielding the big stick against its neighbors to the south.



In former times, the last leg of the pilgrimage was made on camelback escorted by bedouin tribesmen, but the late King Ibn Saud transformed it by decreeing that it was proper to go by car.

'Sheiks of Hadj'

Now, as in the past, foreign pilgrims entrust their safety to guides known as "sheiks of the hadj." Over the centuries some families have become rich and pillars of Meccan society, which rejected Mohammed when he began preaching his doctrine.

As protector of the holy cities, King Faisal has spent more than \$100 million in expanding and renewing the mosque around the Kaaba, a project that finished last year. The government is also refurbishing the drainage systems in the two cities, which have been afflicted by floods, and it has ordered a big new airport in the desert five miles north of Jidda.

In downtown Jidda, the merchants were busy meeting the pilgrims' needs. Nimble money-changers hawked their wares by clicking old American Marini-Thomson pistols. Vendors displayed beads and prayer rugs and pictures of the holy sites.

Traditionally, new-fledged hadjis hand out souvenir gifts when they get home, a sort of sharing of their good fortune and their satisfaction—the satisfaction that renews in the final prayer they read as they leave Mecca:

We are those who have returned to the Lord,
And those who have repented,
And those who have worshipped,
And those who praise our God.

Cleaver and Leary



Timothy Leary... and the Eldridge Cleavers in Algeria.

At 7:50 p.m. on January 9, Timothy and Rosemary Leary suffered what Eldridge Cleaver termed 'a revolutionary bust.'

THE AUTHOR of this article is European editor of New York's "Village Voice." He has just returned from a visit to Algiers, where he held extensive conversations with Eldridge Cleaver and Timothy Leary.

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS—Eldridge Cleaver and Timothy Leary are playing a marathon game of cosmic chess in Algeria. Each relies on games to fill their day, and championship-class players are to be treasured. Leary may have lost a castle—his board position isn't so hot—but he's a resourceful player and it's an early gambit.

At 7:50 p.m. on January 8, Timothy and Rosemary Leary suffered what Cleaver termed "a revolutionary bust." Four of Cleaver's Panther staff entered the Learys' Algiers apartment shortly before some dinner guests were due to arrive. This was to be the Learys' first dinner party and it was the immediate cause of the bust. They were taken to one of the Panthers' Algiers apartments and placed under house detention for four days.

"It makes me very sad to have had to do this," Cleaver said. "I've been in jail, been unable to relate to it, and I don't like being a jailer. But we cannot afford to jeopardize our work towards revolution in Algiers. We're dealing with contacts Timothy has made here, the confidence he has invested in certain people, whom I consider to be dangerous. It concerns loose talking to various people... I'm not opposed to social gatherings, I'm speaking strictly of the composition of the people invited. Had he invited people who presented no security question, no one would have said anything..."

The Stakes

The stakes are these, in their own words. First Cleaver: "... Timothy and Rosemary coming to Algeria and placing themselves within the framework of our activities here results in some political leverage. We are the nucleus of a community of revolutionary Americans. This is a community which has some political status in terms of having its situation recognized by other sovereign governments. This is very important for us... But Timothy must integrate himself into our work apparatus here and begin to contribute, to put aside his isolated individualistic approach... not just to state but to embody in practice the policy of all for one and one for all... (We recognize that) Timothy has a right to come here, and we have a duty to him, as compatriots. If there is any basis or truth in our aspiration to function in the name of the American people, and to do something about society as a whole, we cannot turn our backs... If someone moves against Timothy it would not be any different than if they moved against us. Since we have stated that we feel the obligation to stand behind Timothy, that we will go down with Timothy if necessary, a corollary to that is that he has a responsibility not to drag us down unnecessarily..."

And Leary: "I say you have to free yourself internally before you attempt to free yourself externally. For the first time in history, man has the tools. I've said this to Eldridge many times... If you aren't free internally, then your external behavior—although it may be in the name of liberation—is really reactionary. Ninety-nine percent of the repressions in history have come from armed liberators. Eldridge was liberating the European people from the Jews. Stalin had to repress the Russian people to protect them from the wicked capitalists... Historically, revolution has been seen as external only, the revolution of the gun. But external revolution simply substitutes armed dictators. I think that if my philosophy is understood, we might find a way out of this boring, repetitious

cycle of one armed group overthrowing another and becoming just as bad... In order to break this cycle, internal liberation must precede external, and we must move from neurological liberation to religious liberation to sexual to cultural to economic to political and only then to armed liberation. Not the other way. Otherwise it's just a change of jailers."

The Panthers have an office and they work hard, disseminating information with "wasting strength." "There's no time to laze," Cleaver says. "Because we have people who are on death row, who are on trial for their lives... people considered by the Panthers to be political prisoners, as I consider them. Cleaver sees a valuable ally in Leary if he can be harnessed. But Leary, as much as he backs the cause, is not made for anybody else's harness. Leary is concerned with being high—high to him, is revolutionary. It may sound crazy, but if everybody were as "crazy" as Timothy Leary, there would be no need for proud, intelligent, sensitive people like Eldridge Cleaver to become hard, cold, calculating revolutionaries."

The Panthers hold that the black community in America is in reality an imperialist colony, and the police actually function as an occupying army. They have seen brothers and sisters killed, they have seen the law broken by "the law" and nobody punished. They have decided, in the words of Panther Minister of Defense Huey P. Newton: "We will not die the death of the Jews in Germany. We would rather die the death of the Jews in Warsaw." Media reports reflect the (charitably) unconscious racism that a nigger with a gun is per se dangerous while a white cop with a gun naturally constitutes "law and order." The Panthers say clearly and repeatedly that they are not anti-white, but only anti-fascist whatever the color. They are a political liberation movement with a black base, not a racial movement. They have made enough inter-racial alliances to prove this by now. Bobby Seale's lawyer, Charles Garry, is white. Seale has written: "(Stokely Carmichael's) Cultural Nationalism will not educate people. It makes black racists out of them." Huey Newton speaks to the oppressed across racial lines. And in my own experience, Eldridge Cleaver relates to white people as people.

Turning On

When Leary says "Turn on..." he says he has never meant "... all the time." LSD is an instrument of conversion, a way to learn reality, not escape from it. He recognizes that there is such a thing as drug abuse, that there is a time and a place for anything. But he argues that it is also drug abuse when a government arrests its citizens for smoking marijuana—a purely personal activity—while alcohol remains legal. His philosophy of revolution is revolutionary even to revolutionaries, a philosophy futuristic and misunderstood as some structural system by Bukharin, Puller, the technology for which will not be developed for generations. "Two exiles. Two fugitives with prices on their heads... Cleaver for taking the Constitution seriously when it says the people have a "duty" to overthrow an "abusive" government... while Leary, the pied piper wanted for leading our children out of the business district, a serious charge, concerns himself with making Cleaver's revolution an improvement. Two trips on the same road at the same time. The road needs widening." Or else it's a cul-de-sac.

The Blessing of Berlin Harassment

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK (NYT).—"Don't ask me why the Russians continue to harass West Berlin," a West European politician wrote recently to an American friend. "I just thank heaven they do—it helps hold Europe together."

Like many other European politicians, diplomats and officials, he believes that as long as the East Germans are permitted by Moscow to harass communications between West Germany and Berlin—and the consensus is that Moscow approves the process—the movement toward Western European unity will prosper despite local setbacks.

From letters and other sources in West European defense and foreign ministries, and from documents prepared by some influential non-governmental organizations such as the Institute of Strategic Studies in London, there emerges a picture of Europeans wiser than they were a year ago of Russian gestures toward détente. The chances of long-term success for such policies as those of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, who has been

seeking improved relations with Russia, Poland and East Germany, are slim.

"Berlin is the panic button," a Dutch official wrote. "I don't know how much they care in Chicago, but we see the allied commitments to defend West Berlin as the possible occasion for a real crisis. As long as the Russians permit the East Germans to interfere with Berlin's communications, we're worried."

European statesmen have repeatedly stressed the connection between stability for West Berlin and an East-West détente.

The Belgian Foreign Minister, Pierre Harmel, said recently that NATO "insists" on a viable four-power agreement on Berlin. Mr. Harmel's reference to the Bonn-Moscow Treaty, as yet unratified by the Bundestag, appeared to symbolize the doubts in Western Europe over the results thus far of the West German policy of détente.

One view is that Bonn's acceptance in the treaty of Germany's division and of the Oder-Neisse line as Poland's western frontier will delay rather than advance a détente because it solidifies the Russian hold on East Europe.

Others suggest that West Germany received little in return for the concessions, which, some contend, she had no right to make in any case. They see the treaty as the first step in a long journey towards détente between Moscow and Bonn whose ultimate results may weaken the West.

However, the Brandt government has been firmly supported by the three Western powers—the United States, Britain and France—in their negotiations with Russia over the status of Berlin and has made it clear that ratification of the Russian-West German treaty depends on a fair agreement on Berlin.

An American student of the situation, Andrew Wilson Green, suggests, after extensive research for the Foreign Policy Institute of Philadelphia, that any present settlement between Russia and West Germany requires Bonn's recognition that "the final status of West Berlin remains open, thus making possible its future absorption into East Germany."

France's recent movement toward greater cooperation with the Atlantic alliance appears to be a by-product of Russian harassment of Berlin and of uneasiness over the ultimate results for the Brandt policy.

سلاطین الاصل

Gathering the News in the Soviet Union—the Hard Way

By Dusko Doder

Doder is an assistant foreign editor of the Washington Post. Until recently, he was a correspondent in Moscow for the Press International.

LINGTON (WP).—For many years Western journalists based in Moscow posed to various kinds of harassment. It was never physically assaulted, but in the last eight months, the last two weeks two American correspondents were attacked and harassed as they were about to meet acquaintances in public places. Incidents appear to have been staged by KGB, the Soviet secret police.

Incidents raised a number of questions: Why were American journalists as targets of harassment? If Russians are so worried about "stories in the Soviet Union," why don't they shut down the Moscow bureaus of news organizations? And how do these incidents affect relations between the two super powers?

Unprecedented attacks were seen by officials as a symptom of Moscow's growing annoyance over Western reports about activities of a small group of political dissidents as well as Jews who are not allowed to go to Israel.

Of Soviet displeasure and warnings against contacts between foreigners and dissident Russians began to appear in the press. Such contacts have been frequent in recent years as political activists actively sought to make their names known both at home and abroad.

Soviet Warning

A variety of measures, including the arrest of four U.S. correspondents from New York in the last eight months, the news clearly warned Western correspondents of the dangers in seeing dissidents. But U.S. officials termed as "unprecedented the recent arrest of Anthony Astrachan, the Moscow correspondent of The Washington Post, and James R. Pappert, a member of the Associated Press bureau there. An obvious explanation, according to U.S. officials, is that the Russians are being more sensitive to adverse publicity with the approach of the 24th Communist party congress in March.

Since the inception of the Soviet state, the press has been one of the most difficult areas for a correspondent to cover. A traditional Soviet view of foreign news starts from the firm conviction that they are either active or potential intelligence agents. It proceeds to contention that even those correspondents who have no connection with any intelligence group are likely to engage in "ideological subversion" by spreading "ideas" in contacts with Russians. It concludes that the only way to insure such risks lies in segregation.

Rooted in Tradition

His thinking is rooted in the xenophobic traditions of Russia and was reinforced by decades of Stalinist terror.

Until 1961, Western correspondents had to submit copies of their reports to a Soviet censor before they could send them out. In that year, Nikita S. Khrushchev lifted direct censorship on news dispatches and replaced it with "censorship of responsibility." Journalists now either phone their dispatches or transmit them by telex, an electronic typewriter system that instantaneously prints their words out in their home offices.

But the Russians have made it clear that correspondents could be expelled if their published reports displeased Soviet press authorities. Moreover, censorship of photographic material was retained. And curiously enough, the same news reports transmitted by telephone without interference are censored if sent by mail.

Mr. Khrushchev's liberalization of censorship regulations was a milestone in Moscow press coverage. Subsequently, a number of Western news organizations opened bureaus in the Soviet capital and today there are more than 80 Western journalists stationed there, including 22 Americans, 13 West Germans, 13 Britons and 13 Frenchmen.

Flow Cut Off

Although surveillance of correspondents and diplomats continued under Khrushchev, he himself enjoyed discussions with foreign journalists and sought them out for argument. His uninhibited style provided for a constant flow of news from Moscow. But when he was ousted in 1964, the flow of news was reduced to a trickle while restrictions on foreigners remained.

Soviet officials are particularly annoyed by American journalists. Trained in the American news reporting tradition, they insist on meeting both officials and ordinary citizens instead of relying on second-hand sources. Unlike Soviet correspondents in Washington, who can see high administration officials without any difficulties, the U.S. newsmen in Moscow never have the opportunity to talk even to middle-level officials.

The style of the Brezhnev-Kosygin leadership is radically different from Mr. Khrushchev's. Not only do they not meet with correspondents, they rarely see Western ambassadors. A telling illustration is the fact that Llewellyn Thompson, during his second tenure as the U.S. envoy to Moscow, never met privately with Leonid I. Brezhnev.

The official news agency, Tass, and the newspapers Pravda and Izvestia, are the basic material for reporting from Moscow. Soviet officials occasionally organize news conferences, but they resent probing questions by U.S. journalists. Whereas the Americans regard such encounters as a cross-examination by adversaries, Soviet press officials consider their questions provocative.

Attitudes Enforced

These officials say the Americans arrive in Moscow with ready-made social and political preconceptions and that they don't allow them to be disturbed by personal observation.



Quid Pro Quo

There may be some truth in this, yet the Soviet authorities seem to be doing everything to reinforce such attitudes by their behavior toward the visitors.

Western residents in Moscow complain of continual frustration. Their freedom of movement is restricted by a variety of means. All foreign diplomats and journalists are housed in several compounds which were built especially for foreigners.

These enclosures are surrounded by high wire fences. Police officers at each entrance stop all but Russian officials from entering, thus completing foreigners' segregation from Russians. Western diplomats and correspondents believe that their telephones are tapped and their apartments bugged.

This feeling of constant surveillance, coupled with Soviet insistence that all contacts with Soviet citizens be arranged through the Foreign Ministry or the government press agency, Novosti, has created a situation in which a talk with an uninhibited Soviet citizen is viewed as a major accomplishment by the correspondents.

Against this background, a strange link between the American correspondents and Soviet political dissidents developed over the last four years. This link is believed to be the principal reason for the current tightening of press restrictions.

The dissident movement is so small that most observers regard it as being without political significance. But Soviet experts here believe that the dissidents may reflect the thinking of a restive intellectual-scientific community.

Why, asked one specialist, are the Russians so nervous about their activities?

United by a desire to see the rule of law prevail in the Soviet Union, the dissidents are good sources of information about political trials. Details about almost all such trials are faithfully relayed to foreign correspondents, mainly the Americans.

Mutual Convenience

The link between the correspondent and the dissidents is one of mutual convenience. The correspondents obtain material not available from official sources. Since such stories are broadcast all over the world and beamed back at Russia by various radio stations in Western Europe, the dissidents also succeed in making their views known at home and abroad.

Soviet officials complain bitterly that "various kinds of rogues, spongers and bearded ex-students" are successful at distributing news "slandering the Soviet state." Many dissidents and democrats have been arrested, making new headlines in the West.

Most correspondents believe that this vicious circle of persecution is a story worth telling, and their stories coming out of Moscow have created a somewhat distorted picture of a Soviet Union populated by angry young poets and scientists.

The Russians have reacted by expelling a series of correspondents. Stanley Cloud of Time was ousted last June when the Russians refused to extend his visa. Then William Cole of CBS was expelled a few weeks later after he interviewed and filmed several prominent dissidents. Finally the Russians expelled John Dornberg of Newsweek last October.

At the moment, the "journalistic balance" favors the Russians, who have 26 correspondents in New York and Washington, while there are 22 Americans in Moscow. Both sides seem reluctant to disturb these numbers further.

Soviet Hesitation

The Soviet desire to keep their journalists in the United States is, perhaps, the principal reason for Moscow's reluctance to shut down American news offices. Soviet correspondents in New York and Washington provide Moscow with information of the kind its diplomats could obtain with difficulty, if at all. These correspondents are permitted to attend a variety of briefings closed to diplomats, such as those conducted by Henry Kissinger, presidential adviser on national security.

The Soviet correspondents also meet important administration officials and befriend well-informed U.S. journalists. Such contacts, while not giving Moscow any classified information, provide valuable insights about the administration's policies and mood.

But the Kremlin is also believed to be interested in the continued presence of

Western correspondents in Moscow for two other reasons: They bring in hard currency, and their presence symbolizes Russia's super-power status. In addition, the correspondents assure full coverage for important Soviet announcements which otherwise could be ignored in the West.

Almost all Western observers in Moscow believe that swift reciprocal expulsions are the only way to deter the Russians from expanding harassment. Diplomats in Washington point out that the Russians did not expel the correspondent of the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, the only Swiss journalist in Moscow, although they regarded him as highly objectionable. The Swiss government had let it be known that all six Soviet correspondents in Switzerland would be expelled in retaliation.

Arm of Government

Difficulties in Soviet-American press relations are aggravated by some basic misunderstandings. Many sophisticated Russians firmly believe that the American press is as much a creature of government as are the Soviet media.

Being an arm of the government and party, the Soviet press is charged with guiding and educating the people. It prints "good news" about achievements of collective farms and industrial successes.

The Russians are puzzled by American reports about Russian difficulties and failures and regard those as part of the U.S. government's ideological war against the Soviet Union. What Soviet officials fail to understand is that their restrictive policies prevent the correspondents from reporting about many notable Soviet successes in various fields.

Furthermore, the Soviet media offer no conflicting opinions on important subjects. Officials in Moscow argue that any display of dissent would merely confuse people and harm the party. They think the Soviet people are not yet ready for open discussion.

A prominent Soviet television commentator, Valentin Zorin, known for his excellent grasp of American politics, was recently asked to explain a lack of discussion on Soviet TV. Mr. Zorin responded by explaining that an attempt to conduct a round-table discussion had provoked angry letters from viewers.

Viewers Upset

"We tried it recently," Mr. Zorin said. "We organized a round-table discussion by five experts. And we got thousands of letters complaining about the program and telling us it was shameful to see five grown men arguing on television. They thought we were unprepared."

The notion of a free press is meaningful only to the intellectual community. The vast majority of the Russian people still possess certain enduring characteristics derived from climate and history, including a subservience to authority, as long as it is Russian authority.

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Indirect Negotiation

The Jarring mission is, very candidly, an attempt at indirect negotiation, an effort to solve the Middle East dilemma without—at least in the initial stages—compromising the Arab refusal to deal directly with Israel. President Sadat of the United Arab Republic is carrying indirectness a step farther. His major effort at this point seems to be to woo the Big Four, rather than bargain with Israel.

It is alleged that the American willingness to discuss a big-power guaranty for any Middle Eastern settlement was intended to secure the U.A.R.'s extension of the ceasefire for another month. President Sadat has made it plain that he much prefers such a guaranty to an Israeli attempt to hold strategic points now during the 1967 fighting; for its part, Israel fears intervention by the powers in the negotiations and mistrusts any guaranties they may offer.

Mr. Sadat has also offered to open the Suez Canal if Israel will pull back from its banks. This is of considerable concern to Europe. For while the Suez Canal has proved far less important to the world economy than anyone would have believed possible, in the days when Britain fought a fair proportion of two world wars to keep the canal under its control, or even so late as the Suez crisis of 1956, the long route around the Cape of Good Hope is an extra economic burden on the trading nations and on those whose principal source of oil is the Arabian Gulf. The present prospect of far higher petroleum prices at the source makes this consideration even more important.

As for the Soviet Union, its naval secur-

ities into the Mediterranean would be much more attractive if they could be linked to the Indian Ocean by the short route of the canal.

Thus, at least three of the Big Four—the U.S.S.R., Britain and France—can see great advantages in reopening the Suez passage. But for Israel, a pull-back in Sinai would simply mean the loss of the fine anti-tank ditch formed by the canal. Israeli use of the Suez route would lie some time in the future, and probably does not constitute one of the most urgent goals of Mrs. Meir's government.

But what Israel must contemplate is the cold fact that the U.A.R.'s diplomacy is winning support, while Israel itself has made no moves in that direction—except to reiterate its willingness to negotiate. And while the United States is not likely to be tempted by the reopening of the canal—its interest in that waterway is far from decisive—it does have concerns involving the other members of the Big Four. Moreover, American support of the Israeli negotiating position has never been unconditional, even though the Arab states prefer to believe this to be the case.

For Israel, the dilemma, both in terms of internal politics and the long-range interests of the state, is acute. It won a war—and international respect—in six days. But in the ensuing three and a half years, it has not matched military victory with diplomacy; it has been defeated in this area in the Security Council and is losing ground in the Jarring negotiations. Some gesture is incumbent upon the Meir government if Israel is not to become increasingly isolated.

Science Is the Name of the Game

The thought may have come to you, as it has to us in the last couple of days, that what has been going on up on the moon would make more sense if we had paid more attention back in school to geology. The television analysis and the newspaper science writers have tried hard to make all that thumping, digging, measuring and rock collecting intelligible. But it is obvious that the astronauts have learned many things most of us never knew or have forgotten if we did. That is understandable. The stark aspects of lunar exploration—the mechanics of space travel with which we have become familiar—are now, almost routine. Science was the name of the game in the trip of Apollo-14, as it will be in future moon landings.

As far as we can tell, astronauts Shepard and Mitchell did a superb job in carrying out their scientific assignments. Their work load was far heavier than that of the other four men who have walked on the moon's surface and the equipment they handled was more sophisticated than that taken along by Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin. The inability of the two men to scale their mountain may reduce the scientific yield of their trip somewhat. But there is something to be learned about the moon from what the astronauts couldn't accomplish as well as from that which they did accomplish. From the tests they conducted, the rocks they are bringing home, the signals that will be sent along over the next year by the station they erected, and their personal observations, earthbound scientists expect to learn much more than is now known about the history of the moon and, by analogy, about the history of the earth and even the creation of the universe.

It is understandable that both public interest in the lunar explorations and public support for future expeditions has waned. The routine of science, be it geology on the moon or cancer research at home, is usually boring to everyone except the scientists. Only the results—and, in the case of the Apollo program, the manner of getting to where the research begins—are exhilarating. Nobody really knows what will eventually

be learned from the lunar missions and what changes in human activity that knowledge will foreshadow. We suggested a few days ago that one of the unanticipated by-products of the Apollo program may have been the creation of a greater public awareness, here and abroad, of the beauty and abundance of the earth and of the need of mankind to protect and preserve its riches. There may be other such by-products from space exploration as well as the fulfillment of the more concrete goals that the scientists have set. But some of those latter goals alone may produce knowledge that will lead to understanding of forces in the universe that can be applied to earthly problems.

For instance, what would it be worth to know enough about the structure of the earth so that the frequency and severity of earthquakes could be predicted with some measure of reliability? That sort of thing eventually may be learned from investigations of which those explosive charges and seismometers and crashes of used equipment into the moon are a vital part. There have been, of course, some unsettling moments in the flight of Apollo-14. The docking problem of a week ago, the computer problem, the radar problem are all evidence of the tenuous line on which astronauts hang when they leave the hospitable climate of the earth. There have been more troubles on this trip than on early moon flights, although none of them nearly so serious as the one big crisis in the Apollo-13 mission. That raises the possibility that the remarkable error-free nature of the earlier flights has led to a more complacent attitude, among space experts as well as the general public, toward the risks of space travel than is justified at this time.

From here on, the flight of Apollo-14 should be routine; it has all been done before many times. But it should never be forgotten that the routine required in space is far more complex than the routine required on earth. The story of Apollo-14 will not be ended until the three astronauts have returned safely and their collection of rocks is safely in the hands of the scientists.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

English Anguish

Many British firms are already strained by a critical shortage of liquidity, and the collapse of Rolls-Royce will be taken as a warning that even companies which are essential to our economy can fail. This is much the most important company failure in Britain since before the war.

—From the Times (London).

If Europe, for strategic reasons, wishes to have an independent aerospace and aero engine industry of its own, Rolls-Royce must play a leading part in it. An international

grouping backed by a number of governments would command the resources needed to stand up to its competition. The fact that Rolls-Royce is now, if only temporarily, owned by the British government will make the negotiation of an agreement easier than it would otherwise have been.

—From the Financial Times (London).

For Rolls-Royce to meet financial disaster has all the shock of discovering that the Crown Jewels have been pawned. Or a terse announcement that the Bank of England has gone broke.

—From the Daily Mirror (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 8, 1896

PARIS—The reckless jingoism and irresponsible schoolboy pranks perpetrated by the United States Senators in their daily occupation of "playing politics" have been fully illustrated over the House Reform Bill and the Venezuelan question. At present, the Senate entirely fails to fulfill the conditions required when it was called into existence. And should this degeneration continue, its abolition will be deemed an absolute necessity.

Fifty Years Ago

February 8, 1881

HARTFORD—The Appropriations Committee of the Connecticut Legislature tomorrow will begin the consideration of a bill providing for the merciful killing of the hopelessly insane. Several members of the Committee are strongly in favor of the measure since they visited the state insane hospital at Norwich and saw several typical cases, including a giant maniac who is so violent that he must be kept chained to an iron cot until he dies. It is not believed the bill will pass.



'Oh, Those Aren't Combat Troops, Senator. They're Only Fliers.'

Who Will Run the Computers?

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The real weakness of Soviet society is not disaffection of elements among minority groups or dissidence of intellectuals and artists like Solzhenitsyn and Rostropovich. The Soviet system has shown it can curb these by steady disapproval and spasmodic repression without seriously damaging the workings of the state or interfering with foreign policy. The real weakness—so dangerous that it might even be termed a cancer—is the association of leading Soviet scientists and technicians with the artistic and cultural dissidents. For, although the U.S.S.R. can keep up its super-power status while interfering with intellectual freedom in the arts, it cannot maintain that status indefinitely if muffled scientists refuse to help the state in its global power race.

From its earliest days the U.S.S.R. has been schizophrenic on science. Lenin boasted: "One of the another we shall win over all the Russian and European Archimedes and then the world will have to change, whether it wants to or not." Nevertheless Stalinism encouraged fake science such as Lysenko's phony genetics. When de-Stalinization began under Khrushchev, there was a belief in the Soviet intellectual community that the arts and sciences were bound to benefit. Notwithstanding, Solzhenitsyn saw both his rise and his initial fall under Khrushchev and in the ensuing Brezhnev period. Zhores Medvedev, the leading anti-Lysenkovist, has been intermittently buffed.

Other Critics
Apart from Medvedev, three foremost Soviet scientists have spoken out favoring freedom of thought. These are Andrei Sakharov, one of the principal nuclear scientists, Flor Kapitsa, the best-known physicist, and the late Lev Landau, another talented physicist.

The quintessential point made by these men and others who share their views is that science cannot be trampled by fixed ideological bonds. Thus, nine years ago, Kapitsa wrote that, had Soviet scientists obeyed Marxist philosophers, they would have rejected cybernetics and excluded Russia from the space race.

In a challenging essay, Prof. Lewis S. Feur of the University of Toronto recalls that Landau (who died three years ago) had even been accused by the Stalin regime of being a Jew. Before he died, some time after an automobile accident, he had taken the lead in attacking Soviet propaganda conceptions "of the nature of the scientist's work."

According to Feur, Kapitsa contends there are some 400,000 members of the Soviet scientific community and among them Sakharov's voice has immense significance. Sakharov rejects the class struggle as a method of achieving social progress. This led him to the ultimate and highly heretical conclusion that only a liberal-democratic reform including a multi-party system could insure freedom in Russia.

"There are no grounds for asserting as is often done in the dogmatic vein that the capitalist mode of production leads the economy into a blind alley," Sakharov wrote, "or that it is obviously inferior to the socialist mode in labor productivity."

The crucial importance of these heretical thoughts in the scientific community is that the Soviet state

ultimately relies on the cooperation of scientists in a way that it need not depend on great writers, painters or musicians.

It is one thing to prevent Solzhenitsyn from traveling, to ban performances abroad by Rostropovich or to incarcerate authors in insane asylums. All these—even the last—are old Russian habits only improved upon by the Bolshevik regime. Letter-day ceasars had locked up authors and professors for being "mentally unbalanced."

It is deplorable that inspirational talents have been reined in merely because they were original or sought freedom. It is crippling to a great state when it deliberately hampers scientists upon whose work its national future depends. A group of scientists, headed by Sakharov, Medvedev and V. F. Turzhin, wrote in an appeal to Soviet party leaders in 1970: "It is in seeking exchange of informa-

tion and ideas that we come up against the greatest stumbling block in our country. Truthful information about our shortcomings and negative phenomena is classified as secret. . . .

"Exchange of information with foreign countries is restricted. Theoretical conclusions and practical proposals which strike some people as too bold are struck down to the bone without any discussion, for fear that they could 'undermine the foundations.' . . .

Last July, after visiting the U.S.S.R., I concluded that Moscow operated on the basis of a twin-mind economy, one linked to computers and producing space miracles, the other linked to the old-fashioned abacus and bumbling along. If scientific dissidence continues to spread, ultimately Russia will fall back in the power race because nobody will be left to run the computers.

WASHINGTON.—Watching our fellow countrymen on the moon from the capital of the United States, one question is unavoidable: How can the scientific mind produce such precision, and the political mind produce such confusion—both centered on this same majestic city?

What explains the spectacular success of the scientific process and the staggering failures and frustrations of the political process? The easy answer is that the scientists are dealing with measurable and controllable factors and the politicians are not. The scientists have the power of decision; to determine their ends and means, and insist on their best men, and the politicians do not.

And it is just as well. For if we carried the comparison too far, we could easily reach the conclusion that the totalitarians were right, and that the state should have the authority to define the ends and the means and pick the most "efficient" men and discard the rest. And yet surely there is something in between, something in the scientific process that might be applied to the political process without imposing the authority of the Fascist or Communist state.

Middle Ground

At least, thoughtful men have yearned for some middle ground between the precision of the men of action and the confusion of the men of politics for many years. As long ago as the First World War, H. G. Wells was living in the two worlds of science-fiction and politics, and wondering about the difference between the two. "Are there no men," he asked, "to think as earnestly as one climbs a mountain, and to write with their uttermost pride? Are there no men to face truth as those boys at Mons faced straggle, and to stick to the honor of the mind and for truth and beauty as those lads stuck to their trenches?" Wells hated authority, but longed for clarity, and wondered how to get the latter without the former, and he fell back in the end on the hope that there was something in the scientific process that might help produce some unity of purpose and common control of human affairs, or at least avoid disaster. It is easy to argue about the cost of the space program, and whether it took money from more urgent human problems here at home, but

The Myth Is Dead At the Water's Edge

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—The following item appeared in the Republican National Committee's weekly called Monday of Feb. 1:

"For Muskie, politics starts at the water's edge. In America, traditionally, politics has stopped at the water's edge. That is, when it comes to conducting our affairs, we bury the hatchet and leave foreign affairs to the President of the United States regardless of which party he might belong to. Sen. Edmund Muskie, by his own admission, has now violated this tradition and in the process revealed an extraordinary ineptitude in foreign affairs (an attribute that might be kept in mind when 1972 rolls around)."

What was the GOP off with a Muskie statement in his Moscow meeting with Soviet Premier Kosygin that tried to let Kosygin know that there is "a body of opinion in the U.S." that is "concerned about the cost of armaments" worldwide and that he had said so "in the hope that we'd influence him."

Later, after some criticism of the act in Monday's *Washington Post*, Sen. Frank Church, D. Idaho, presented my view in contrast to the administration. I simply presented my view.

Those twin, "bipartisan foreign policy" and "politics stops at the water's edge" may appeal to purists but they have been the exception, not the rule, in American history. A bipartisan stance can be made either for or against both those propositions.

A High Point

In recent history the high point of bipartisan foreign policy came in the 80th Congress when Sen. Arthur Vandenberg was the Republican chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and Henry Truman the Democratic President. In 1950, when he had been replaced by a Democratic chairman, Vandenberg wrote in his diary:

"To me bipartisan foreign policy means a mutual effort, under our indispensable two-party system, to unite our official voice at the water's edge so that America speaks with maximum authority against those who would divide and conquer us and the free world."

He went on to write that "it does not involve the remotest surrender of free debate in determining our position. On the contrary, frank

cooperation and free debate are indispensable to effective unity. In a word, it simply seeks national security ahead of partisan advantage. Every foreign policy must be totally debated (and I think we really proved it has been) and the 'total opposition' is under special obligation to see that this occurs. For the most part Vandenberg applies his rules to American policy in Europe and toward the Soviet Union. He himself publicly said the bipartisan policy did not apply to China, once the Republicans were charging that the Democrats had "lost" that nation to the Communists.

In short, when the two parties or the majority of them or, most important, their leading public spokesmen, see things the same way in foreign affairs it is possible for them to put aside "partisan advantage."

No Isolationism

The post-World War II period of such cooperation at the water's edge grew out of a united national determination not to repeat the mistake of American isolationism. This period ended when the Korean War started. The GOP took to criticizing Mr. Truman and John Foster Dulles buried bipartisanship when he wrote the foreign policy plank in the 1952 Republican platform.

For a spell Lyndon Johnson, on assuming the presidency, had bipartisan backing on Vietnam, to the regret today of such critics as the current Foreign Relations Committee chairman, Sen. J.W. Fulbright, D. Ark. But once Vietnam turned sour, that bipartisanship ended.

Today practically every foreign policy issue is in dispute between the parties and/or within the parties. Sen. Frank Church, D. Idaho, is trying to create a post-Indochina bipartisan committee. The GOP is pushing the bipartisan approach but the suspicious at the White House and in Congress make that very difficult.

American officials generally avoid criticism of their own government while abroad, a sound rule of politics and statesmanship alike. Whether Muskie's account of his conversation with Kosygin deserves the whip the GOP delivered is a matter of judgment. In any case, there is no reason to think that in today's domestic political climate, a bipartisan foreign policy is in the offing or that criticism will stop at the water's edge.

Letters

Space Triumphs

For some time, intellectuals and journalists have continued criticizing the space program in the United States. It has been said frequently that the money spent would better be given to social programs, schools, etc., because the mission to land men on the moon has only technological motivations, if it has any at all.

I think this is completely wrong. In the first place, the American space successes have given more prestige in the world—especially in Communist and Afro-Asian countries—to the United States and the free world than any other deed in its history.

In the second place, the space program has a great intellectual meaning. It forces a new and higher idea of man and his place in the universe, and creates new aims for young men everywhere. Eventually it will change minds more than most things that are considered important today in schools and universities. The change will probably be for the better. Instead of trying to diminish the importance attached to problems which command the minds today.

If the space program did not have an enormous propaganda effect, benefiting the U.S. system, why would socialists everywhere criticize it so vehemently?

G. HEDVIGER, Hohenboedel, West Germany.

Gunard Tradition

In your Feb. 3 issue you reported the launching of the Gunard Adventurer as breaking the 100-year-old tradition of ending its ships names in "a"—excluding the three queens. Don't keep counting the days? Or did someone forget the *Gunard*? It was in the Gunard fleet between the two World Wars.

MERLE RIFF, Pau, France.

Recognition

In reference to the letter from Mr. Ibrahim Beut appearing in the issue of Feb. 3, did not the admission of Israel to the United Nations as a full member give her recognition as a state in the Middle East almost 20 years before the Security Council resolution?

LEILA NEGRO, Geneva.

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Libya (air)	16.00	30.00	62.00
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Switzerland (air)	16.00	30.00	62.00
Taiwan (air)	16.00	30.00	62.00
Turkey (air)	16.00	30.00	62.00
U.S.A. (air)	16.00	30.00	62.00
U.S.A. (surface)	16.00	30.00	62.00
U.S.A. (air) - Sub	42.00	80.00	152.00

Eurobonds

Market Activity Continues Heavy, With 8 Dollar Issues Announced

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Underwriting activity continued heavy on the Eurobond market last week...

Market sources were divided about what impact, if any, the failure of Rolls-Royce would have on this market...

Both are \$25 million, 15-year issues with an expected coupon of 8.5 percent...

Other new dollar borrowers include: The Republic of Ireland, with a \$25 million-15-year issue...

General Mills Finance NV, seeking \$20 million for its U.S. parent with a 15-year bond at an anticipated 8 percent...

The City of Oslo's \$15 million, 15-year offering at an expected 8 1/4 percent...

Caisses Nationales des Télécommunications, offering \$20 million of 15-year bonds guaranteed by the French government...

The issue is expected to be marketed at a discount and a yield of 8.2 percent is envisaged...

Ameribas, a holding company formed by Bank of America and Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, with a seven-year, \$30 million issue...

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

Table with 4 columns: Item, Latest Week, Prior Week, Jan. 31 1970. Rows include: Commodity Index, Currency in circ., Total loans, Steel prod., Auto production, Daily oil prod., Freight car loadings, Elec Pwr, kw-hr., Business failures.

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

Table with 4 columns: Item, December, Prior Month, 1969. Rows include: Employed, Unemployed, Industrial production, Personal income, Money supply, Construct contracts, Cosm's Price Index, Mfrs. inventories, Exports, Imports.

*000 omitted figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1957-59=100, and the consumer's price index, based on 1957-59=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics...

Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-59=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census...

Employment, based on 1957-59=100, and the consumer's price index, based on 1957-59=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics...

Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-59=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census...

N.Y. Stocks Strong, Volume at Record Pace Amid Signs of Renewed Buying by the Public

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (NYT).—The phenomenal performance of the stock market, the improving tone of business and the new economic strategy of the Nixon administration combined to excite the interest of Wall Street last week and to broaden the spirit of optimism that now pervades the financial community.

Investors have thoroughly bought the idea that the economy will pick up significantly this year and that Washington will pursue strong stimulative policies to make sure that it does.

That conviction, plus the reality of lower interest rates, for bonds and other fixed-income instruments, has made stocks attractive again and spawned a new bull market that most analysts believe will not reach its zenith for some time yet.

Over the past three months, there has been a decisive turn in investor psychology from the deep gloom of last spring.

That gloom, the new mood has been confined largely to institutional investors, but there were signs last week that it was beginning to spread to the public and to foreign sources.

Accentuating the Positive In a continuation of its spectacular trading tempo and upward course, the stock market emphasized the positive economic news and investor hopes for better corporate profits this year.

It ignored such potentially negative factors as the reports of increased military activity near Laos, the serious impasse between the international oil companies and the producer nations over demands for sharply higher payments (25 cents a barrel) for their oil, and the government report on Friday

that the domestic unemployment rate in January was 6 percent, compared with the downward-revised 8.2 percent of December, the highest rate in more than nine years.

The wide scope of bullish sentiment was responsible for another record volume of trading on the New York Stock Exchange and further moderate gains in the leading stock averages, which have now advanced for seven consecutive weeks.

Once again, institutions (mutual funds, pension funds, endowment funds and foundations) accounted for the bulk of the week's record turnover of more than 100 million shares. They were committing new money as well as taking profits in some positions and switching to stocks they felt hadn't been fully exploited in the market upturn.

In the current move that began in mid-November, the Dow Jones industrial stock average has risen from 754 to the 880 mark. Since last May, when the index reached a seven-and-a-half-year low, the advance has been about 245 points, an amazing 40 percent recovery in a short period. A correction appears to be overdue.

Although the price rally has been impressive, it is the trading pace that constitutes the big story of the moment. It has started—and worried—many observers. The heavy volume has produced fears of a repetition of the paperwork crisis that plagued Wall Street in deep operational trouble in 1968 and 1969.

Consumer Spending If the economy is to pick up significantly this year, the upturn will have to be spurred by huge revival of consumer spending, which accounts for about two-thirds of the gross national product. Fortunately, the latest readings on consumer activity are somewhat encouraging; the public is saving a little less and spending a little more. But much bigger public spending will be needed.

In the fourth quarter, consumer savings were reduced to 7.3 percent from the historically high rate of 7.6 percent in the preceding three months, and expenditures have been stepped up since then. That happens in the spring, when the weather is better.

The latest reports on retail sales across the country conformed to the pattern.

The exchange's price-level index closed the week at 248.7, up 0.4. Advances far well ahead of declines, with 808 issues posting gains compared with 301 issues that lost ground. There were 100 issues that were unchanged in a list of 1,209 that was traded.

The National Quotation Bureau index of 35 industrial issues on the Over-the-Counter Market registered an increase of 6.69 during the week, closing on Friday at 405.62.

Bank and insurance issues were mixed in moderate volume on the counter market. Commercial General was down 2 and Liberty National Life was up 1. Monarch Capital rose 3.4, in the bank group, Bank of America was off 2 but Security Pacific added 1.1.

Over-Counter Market

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Last, Chg. Rows include: A. Private Svcs, Indent, Indent of, Indent 15, Indent 30, Indent 45, Indent 60, Indent 75, Indent 90, Indent 105, Indent 120, Indent 135, Indent 150, Indent 165, Indent 180, Indent 195, Indent 210, Indent 225, Indent 240, Indent 255, Indent 270, Indent 285, Indent 300, Indent 315, Indent 330, Indent 345, Indent 360, Indent 375, Indent 390, Indent 405, Indent 420, Indent 435, Indent 450, Indent 465, Indent 480, Indent 495, Indent 510, Indent 525, Indent 540, Indent 555, Indent 570, Indent 585, Indent 600, Indent 615, Indent 630, Indent 645, Indent 660, Indent 675, Indent 690, Indent 705, Indent 720, Indent 735, Indent 750, Indent 765, Indent 780, Indent 795, Indent 810, Indent 825, Indent 840, Indent 855, Indent 870, Indent 885, Indent 900, Indent 915, Indent 930, Indent 945, Indent 960, Indent 975, Indent 990, Indent 1005, Indent 1020, Indent 1035, Indent 1050, Indent 1065, Indent 1080, Indent 1095, Indent 1110, Indent 1125, Indent 1140, Indent 1155, Indent 1170, Indent 1185, Indent 1200, 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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Table of Domestic Bonds with columns for Bond, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change.

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Table of Domestic Bonds with columns for Bond, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change.

Table of International Bonds with columns for Bond, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change.

Advertisement for Oppenheimer & Co. of Five Hanover Square, featuring the text 'Today, Oppenheimer & Co. of Five Hanover Square Will Become Oppenheimer & Co. of One New York Plaza.' and an illustration of the building.

Table of Bank Stock Quotations with columns for Bank Name, Bid, Asked, and other financial data.

Table of International Bonds with columns for Bond, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Table with columns for Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change. Lists various bond issues like S&P 4498, S&P 4499, etc.

Insurance Stocks

Table listing insurance stocks such as Liffenaurgo, Life Income, etc., with their respective prices and changes.

New York Stock Exchange

Table showing market averages for the New York Stock Exchange, including volume, high, low, and closing prices.

American Stock Exchange

Table showing market averages for the American Stock Exchange.

Market Averages

Table showing market averages for Dow Jones and other indices.

New York Markets

Article discussing the steel industry's performance in 1970, mentioning production levels and market trends.

Point of View

A Plea for Realism on Trade With the East

By W.M. Blumenthal

NEW YORK—Nations presumably base their foreign policies on rational views of their self-interest. But history is sadly replete with evidence of nations pursuing policies based more on fear and prejudice than on fact and logic, particularly in international economic affairs.

Last year's congressional drive toward the most protectionist trade legislation since Smoot-Hawley is an excellent case in point, although it died when Congress adjourned. Against the disastrous experience with protectionism in the interwar period it is hard to see how reverting to this policy in the seventies could be to anyone's self-interest, least of all our own.

Yet this is not the only example of our capacity to ignore experience and reality in international economic affairs. United States policies governing economic relations with Communist countries no longer conserve our self-interest under changed world conditions.

East-West economic relations in the past, present and likely future have been carefully analyzed by Samuel Pless in his excellent "Coexistence and Commerce," a book much discussed this winter.

higher standards of living and a deepened stake in world peace proved more powerful arguments than mere Cold War rhetoric.

As a result, economic ties between the controlled and market economies have grown steadily. Italians are building an automobile complex in the Soviet Union; Japanese are developing the Asian parts of the Soviet Union, and even Americans have proved that neither Washington's caution nor Communist doctrine can hold back the spread of Hilton hotels or Hertz and Avis beyond the Iron Curtain.

What issues does all this raise for the future? And what's wrong with our policy in the present? Mr. Pless's thoughts on the matter are challenging, stimulating and thought-provoking, particularly in the suggestions he makes in the concluding chapter of his book.

To me, "Coexistence and Commerce" has underscored these rather significant points: Given differences in internal economic structure and in legal and institutional frameworks and recognizing the reality of the international political scene, American economic relations with the Communists can never be "normal." There will always have to be special rules and tough bargaining.

Western Europe and Japan are far ahead of us in recognizing the potential as well as the limits in economic relations with the East—and in adjusting their policies to get the most out of it. They have confined restrictions strictly to military and strategic goods. Their trade figures—many times those enjoyed by the United States—tell the story.

Present United States policy suffers essentially from our insistence on mixing ideology with analysis and on our tendency to allow bureaucratic rigidity and fear to frustrate the pursuit of our national self-interest. United States policy still seeks to inhibit trade, not only in military and strategic goods and services, but also quite unrealistically in goods thought to add economic strength to the East. This policy denies the Communists nothing—for our European and

Japanese allies are only too willing to fill the gap. It does hurt our balance of payments. What is required is a complete review of all parts of our economic policy toward the East, on trade and credit matters.

The only way to accomplish this task is with presidential leadership. American business in general is ready for a change and Congress is more likely to follow a well-thought-out presidential initiative.

The long-overdue adjustment of our policy, providing new opportunities to deepen our economic contacts with the East, could add strength to the United States economy and could become a vital part of President Nixon's policy of "negotiation in place of confrontation."

"Coexistence and Commerce" —McGraw Hill, \$58 pp., \$17.50. In France: "Les Armes de la Paix"—\$02 pp., \$4 francs.

Mr. Blumenthal, the president of the Bendix Corporation, represented the United States in the Kennedy Round of tariff-cutting negotiations.

Treasury Bills table with columns for Date, Bid, Asked, Yield.

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Advertisement for Associated Mortgage Investors N.V. featuring \$10,000,000 in Guaranteed Senior Notes Due 1971, 1972 and 1973. Lists various financial institutions like Hill Samuel & Co., Shearson, Hamill & Co., etc.

Large advertisement for Yamaichi Securities Co., Ltd. with the headline "Yamaichi has the hardware, the software, and the people." Includes text about their services and contact information.

Advertisement for Herald Tribune delivered by mail to your home or office. Offers a 40% discount on newsstand price for new three- and six-month subscriptions.

PEANUTS

1-4

B. C.

1-4

L. I. L. A. B. N. E. R.

1-4

B. E. E. T. L. E. B. A. I. L. E. Y.

1-4

M. I. S. S. P. E. A. C. H.

1-4

B. U. Z. S. A. W. Y. E. R.

1-4

W. I. Z. A. R. D.

1-4

R. E. X. M. O. R. G. A. N. M. D.

1-4

P. O. G. O.

1-4

R. I. P. K. I. R. B. Y.

1-4

BLONDIE

1-4

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

There comes a moment in the life of every bridge player when he believes that his partner is suffering from a fit of temporary insanity.

This was the conclusion reluctantly reached by South on the diagrammed deal.

South opened quietly with one diamond. He had a bidding problem when West's overall was passed around to him. A take-out double was a possibility, but he preferred a one bid of two hearts which accurately indicated a three-suited hand of great strength. Such a bid is usually based on a void in the opponent's suit.

West naturally passed two hearts, and when North did likewise South almost fell off his chair. Just when he was headed toward game in spades, diamonds or clubs, he had been left to play in a suit in which he held no cards at all and which the opponents had bid. Had North gone mad? Or dead? Or in some other way misunderstood the auction?

The appearance of the dummy showed that none of these had taken place. North had simply taken a most unusual and imaginative decision. His hand had considerable value in a heart contract, and was virtually useless in any other denomination.

The fact that his partner had not opened with a forcing bid made it unlikely that a game could be made, for the hand was clearly a mist. And hearts was likely to be the safest part-score contract.

Events proved the wisdom of North's decision. The opening lead of the club ten was covered by the queen king and ace. South cashed the club jack, ruffed a club, and cashed two diamond winners. A diamond ruff was followed by the lead of

the heart nine, which West won with the ten.

West shifted to a spade, but it made no difference. The three top trumps were the only trumps available to the defense. West's heart two was eventually captured by one of dummy's trumps, and South made an overtrick in two hearts.

The auction had left South speechless, and it was some time before he got his voice back.

NORTH
♠ 98
♥ J987653
♦ 85
♣ Q7

WEST
♠ 643
♥ AKQ102
♦ 432
♣ 109

EAST (D)
♠ KJ52
♥ 4
♦ Q106
♣ K8653

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
East 1♠ West North
Pass 10 1♠ Pass
Pass 2♥ 1♥ Pass
Pass

West led the club ten.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

DODDS	TAIPA	STAB
DIERT	LICIA	ORDO
PIERT	ETICIA	ORDO
ENTICE	BARAAVIS	
STIAURES	EST	
BOG	ERIEB	SAL
AREW	30D	CHAROVA
TONHIE	40D	BRINGSER
SHENBY	WIA	MAID
RYE	DICTIA	ETB
ALA	BARISHEL	
CALENDARI	SALON	
AVIV	AGER	OPOLIE
SIZE	GOAL	TIRING
TEEN	ENDS	SINEAK

DENNIS THE MENACE

1-4

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CERDY **DAULT**

SCENIK **HASRIG**

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Mr. Farnwell isn't in, but I'll let you speak to our (HA HA) Mr. Whitefoot!

NOT MUCH STANDING IN THIS KIND OF JOE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answer tomorrow)

Friday's Jumble: STAUD DRAFT BALLAD ENGINE

Answer: What happened after the contract was signed and dated? — THEY WERE DINED & SATED

BOOKS

EDITH SITWELL
Selected Letters, 1919-1964

Edited by John Lehmann and Derek Parker. Vanguard, 264 pp. \$8.50.

Reviewed by Aaron Latham

GODS mystery was once enough for poets. Milton made a good life's work out of trying to explain him to man. But then Eve's apple gave way to Newton's God's law gave way to the law of gravity: God himself seemed to be going the way of Santa Claus in a world too grown up to believe in him anymore. Robbed of the religious mystery which had supported their verse for all those splendid centuries, the poets had to find a new source of mystery. Often they found it within themselves. As the great romance which had sustained mankind for 2,000 years dimmed, the poets romanticized themselves. As the laws of physics were better understood, the poetry grew more obscure. Edith Sitwell (1887-1964) was a leader of this difficult, self-romanticizing school. Once poets had been preoccupied with God's face hidden behind the veil of nature, but in 1933 Miss Sitwell won renown by hiding her own face behind a more literal veil. In the Aeolian Hall in London, she crouched behind a curtain and proclaimed her poetry through an amplifier. She herself had become the mystery, the invisible God of her own creation.

The nature of the work recited through the curtain was "Fugate" and Dame Edith seemed to hide behind one of one kind or another all her life. Now her letters are being published and they are especially enticing because they allow us a glimpse of the woman behind the facade. Unfortunately, they are something of a disappointment. Reading them, we feel as Dorothy must have felt when she discovered that the Wizard of Oz was just a little balding man talking into a microphone.

Dame Edith stood nearly 6 feet tall, had a face like a gargoyle, affected long velvet dresses, fringes, large neckties and heavily ringed fingers, but behind this self-conscious curtain of eccentricity was a woman who wrote fairly ordinary letters. Most begin with, "I have not written sooner because..."

This is not to say that there are not a few wonderful letters. One of the most beautiful following of Woodham Lewis is his: "When one set to him, in his enormous studio, mice emerged from their holes, and loped against the furniture, starting in the most insolent manner at the sitter. At last, when Tom Kline was sitting to his chair, his behavior became intolerable. They climbed on to his knee, and would sit staring up at his face. So Lewis bought a large dog which he placed near the mousehole, and when matters reached a certain limit, he would strike this loudly, and the mice would retreat."

And there are a few examples of her ability to turn her pen into a wisp's sting as when she writes of Virginia Woolf. "I enjoyed talking to her, but thought nothing of her writing. I considered her a beautiful little knitter."

More telling is her estimate of William Butler Yeats. She writes of him: "You ask what I meant by saying Yeats was tragic poet. I meant in a poetry, which is inevitably tragic. He and his poetry seemed to me completely separate... his life affairs were silly... I think I egged himself on to imagine I felt them. But he was a great poet, and the first there a real."

From her correspondence, we are left with the sense the Dame Edith's own attachment were no less "silly", the pedestrian concerns of many of her letters remind us that she was a woman, as she says of Yeats and his, were "completely separate." Her verses, especially her experiments with rhythm, help provoke a revolution, but her own life was often as a cloister as Jane Austen's.

Of course our picture of Dame Edith might be entirely different had the new volume in hand been her letters to her brothers, to whom she was a close confidante and Ober Sitwell — or to her parents, whom she hated. John Lehmann and Derek Parker, the editors of "Selected Letters," tell us the surviving relatives would not show the publication of family letters. We are left with a picture from which the year has been excised.

As Edith Sitwell grew older, religion became more and more important to her, and appropriately her verse became more comprehensible. She even went back and reworked some of her early poems to make them clearer. She was giving the mystery back to God. In the end she joined the Catholic Church.

Perhaps she saw that writing obscure poetry is a dangerous business. Poets, by relying upon our belief that they are special people with special knowledge — an elect — run the risk that someday we may cease to believe. If they are not careful, they may go the way of God in this scientific age.

Aaron Latham, whose "Crazy Sundays: Scott Fitzgerald in Hollywood" will be published this winter, wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post, before it first appeared.

Belgian Wins Literary Prize

MONTREAL, Feb. 7 (Gen. News) — Geo. Norge, 72, a Belgian poet and short-story writer, was chosen as the first winner of the \$2,000 Canada-Belgium literary prize.

The Brussels-born author was chosen by a five-member Canadian jury from among a list of eight Belgian writers. The list had been submitted previously by a five-member jury in Belgium.

The prize, sponsored by the Canadian and Belgian governments, and established under the terms of their cultural agreement, is intended to introduce Belgian writers to Canadians and to stimulate Belgians to become acquainted with French-Canadian writers.

CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1	July 4 sight	43	Kind of writing	13	Poetic word
5	Ceylon	44	Flunky of old	19	Promenade
8	Andromeda	45	Grit	21	Completed
9	Word	47	Interval	24	Comfy
14	Rinse	49	Steel-refining process	25	Moment
15	Gardeer	53	Mickey Mouse films	26	Wagnerian god
16	Bridge call	55	Ibsen heroine	27	G-man
17	Paat	56	Coat piece	28	A or B-plus
18	Noisy bird	57	Gypsy — Lee	29	Wells
20	... were snow	58	Leprechaun land	30	Pacific
22	Moslem nobleman	59	Copypcats	31	Singer Ross
23	Memo	60	Yankers	33	Finish second at
24	Decorate	61	Marsh growth	36	Theatrical trumpet call
25	Mississippi name			37	Mary's occupation
26	Appreciative	1	Dud	39	Scamps
32	Declare	2	Peife product	40	Triumphs
35	Vainglorious favorite	3	Declare	42	Finishing tool
34	Literary scraps	4	Flowerpot	43	Madison
35	News piece	5	European plow	46	Thing of value
36	Shade of gray	6	Croped up	47	Break suddenly
37	Pleased look	7	Tonic herb	48	Smoker's item
38	Neighbor of U.S.	8	Buttons or Holzman	49	Simpleton
40	"... Train"	9	Religious recluse	50	Additional
41	Theater-lobby sign	10	Flower cluster	51	Indian
		11	U.S. missile	52	Famous fan dancer
		12	Rohemian river	53	Wing
				54	Gerstwin

DOWN

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Arlberg-Kandahar World Cup Slalom

Augert Shades Palmer of U.S.

By Bernard Kirsh

IFT Sports Editor

AARLEN, Switzerland, Feb. 7

Palmer shed still for a split

second in a race of speed today and

to the world's fastest slalom

er, Jean-Noel Augert of France

er, whose time was 49.85 seconds,

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49.85 for a total time of 100.30 on

the two runs, whereas Palmer's second

beat of 50.24 gave him 100.72.

Beating Augert in the slalom is

becoming an improbability. In five

slaloms this year, Augert has won

four, the last three in a row. Still,

today's victory did nothing to im-

prove his World Cup standing. He

stayed at 107 points, three behind

leader Gustavo Thoeni of Italy who

has 110, because only the three best

results in each of the three cup

events count. Augert can boost his

point total only in the giant slalom.

He is a loser in the downhill.

France's Patrick Russel finished

third today and has 100 points, to

trail third-place Henri Duvillard,

who is at 103. Duvillard and Thoeni

led today. Rick Chaffee of Rutland,

Vt., finished fourth in 1:03.15.

Duvillard won a giant slalom

race yesterday in Crans Montana,

but it was not a World Cup race.

Thoeni had led after the first heat

Friday. Thoeni was second and

Russel third and yesterday's and

today's finishes gave Russel the

combined victory of the Arlberg-

Kandahar races. Palmer skied

poorly yesterday and finished 27th.

He said he also "skied very poorly

today. I really messed things up

there," he said after he posted the

leading first-heat time.

Palmer is not happy unless he

wins, an attitude which is helping

to make him America's finest skier

since Bill Kidd. This is his first year

on the European "A" circuit. He

already has one victory—in a slalom

at St. Moritz, Switzerland—and

a fourth and seventh in other

cup events. He has 56 World Cup

points, all in slalom events, and is

listed for seventh place with Swit-

zerland's Bernhard Russel.

Palmer hasn't been doing much

in the downhill. He injured a leg

while training for the event last

month. But he is not afraid of

going downhill at 80 miles an hour.

That's about the same acceleration

he often gets on his motorcycle at

home.

Palmer and the remainder of the

U.S. squad will be moving closer to

home this week as the cup skiing

leads to North America. There will

be a race next weekend in Mont-

Saint-Anne, Quebec, then the

same shifts to Sugarloaf, Maine,

and Heavenly Valley, Calif.

Europeans welcome the change.

Russel said, "It is like going on

vacation. The atmosphere there is

different, and there is less pres-

sure. The people are different, the

snow is different and it is just

more relaxing." That's because

Russel is not a national hero in

the United States, and he is not

being watched by several hundred

journalists and he is not besieged

by several hundred boys and girls

who want his autograph.

Russel said he would try to

emulate countryman Alain Penz's

U.S. showings last season. If he

can, he will probably win the cup

because Penz, after an unproductive

European season, won three races

in North America. Penz has 35

points this year.

"Except that is one trouble,"

Russel said, "Penz also wants to

do like Penz did."

WORLD CUP LEADERS

1. Gustav Thoeni, Italy 107

2. Jean-Noel Augert, France 107

3. Patrick Russel, France 100

4. Henri Duvillard, France 103

5. Bernard Russel, France 100

6. Karl Schranz, Austria 97

7. Tyler Palmer, U.S. 87

8. Bernhard Russel, Switzerland 56

9. Walter Treib, Switzerland 52

10. Edmund Stueggemann, Switzerland 51

11. Ron Foy, U.S. 49

12. Hans Kari, Austria 47

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European women's titlist Beatrix Schuba goes through free skating routine en route to crown at Zurich.

Despite Fall in Figure Finale

Observer

Kidnap Status Seekers

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Suddenly it is extremely important to upper-drawer White House people to be kidnapped. This began when the FBI accused several nuns and priests of planning to kidnap Henry Kissinger of the White House staff.



Whether or not the FBI story is accurate, it has given an immense lift to Kissinger's prestige. The idea that he is so vital to the United States that the government will give up its favorite war to get him back safe in the White House—well, that makes Kissinger one considerable fellow.

Naturally, all the other upper-drawer bureaucrats who have not been objects of kidnap plots, real or alleged, have been put in the shadow. Many are green with kidnap envy and others are hounded by wives to do something that will close the gap between them and Kissinger.

"One man in this plight is a very high-level fellow whom it will be more comfortable to call by the pseudonym Mister Grimes. 'The guys are right,' Grimes said the other night when he had dropped by the house ostensibly to ask advice on the crossword puzzle, but actually to discuss a delicate question.

"If I were anybody at all, I'm the one who would have been the object of the big kidnap plot, not Henry."

"Nonsense, Mr. Grimes. In the first place, we don't know that there actually was a kidnap plot. In the second place, suppose there was. What does a handful of obscure nuns know about the man who really swings power in Washington?"

"That is beside the point," Grimes said. "Everybody in Washington thinks nuns know things like that. The nuns have given the supreme accolade to Henry."

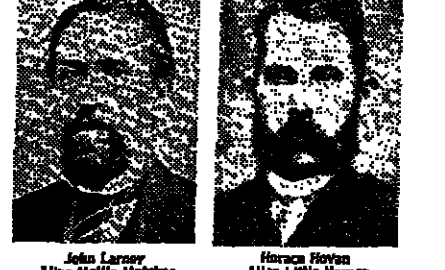
"Never mind, old friend," said Grimes. "I want you to know that I am grateful for your help."

Listening to that familiar voice on the phone, one was struck once again with the singular loneliness of the presidency and with how much one man's friendship must help ease that dreadful burden.

When Felony Had Style

By Jack Finney

NEW YORK—I complain, Mayor Lindsay, not that crime in New York has increased but that its quality has deteriorated. And to that I offer the testimony of Thomas Byrnes, famous nineteenth-century head of the New York cops, one of the first to publish photographs—with dossiers—of what must have been some of his favorite crooks and methods.



James Lee, first column at left, is apparently still in the custom-house uniform he wore when rapping at the doors of New York houses. A 'package from Europe' had arrived, he'd say, and \$9.99 was due; never more or less. The lady of the house got a receipt good for the package at the custom house. While waiting Lee would sometimes sit down at piano or organ, says Byrnes, and play, 'Nearer, My God, to Thee.'

The man beside Lee is 'Lord Courtenay,' the bogus British nobleman, well known in New York. He was '24... born in England... six-foot-two... dark hair, heavy eyes... And in the Royal Navy uniform he is wearing here, he not only commanded New Yorks and others out of wads of cash, but 'delighted and infatuated the young ladies' who cut his uniform buttons off for souvenirs.

Dave Cummings, below at left, became fascinated with the sight of a safe standing in a pool of light each night behind the glass of a well-known jewelry store. Dave made a fine-looking duplicate, switched it with the real safe, which he trundled to the back room, and relieved of \$100,000 in diamonds and jewelry, not a nickel ever recovered.

The modern-looking fellow beside Cummings was a 'terrible talker,' says Byrnes. He must have been, because he charmed no less than Oscar Wilde, who was visiting the States for a week they

were chums, lunching and dining together at the famous Brunswick Hotel. The friendship broke up when Hungry Joe came clear out of \$5,000 which Oscar paid with a rubber check.

Okay, Women's Lib, okay! Sophie Lyons 'blackmailed scores of businessmen' by somehow persuading them to remove their clothes playfully hiding

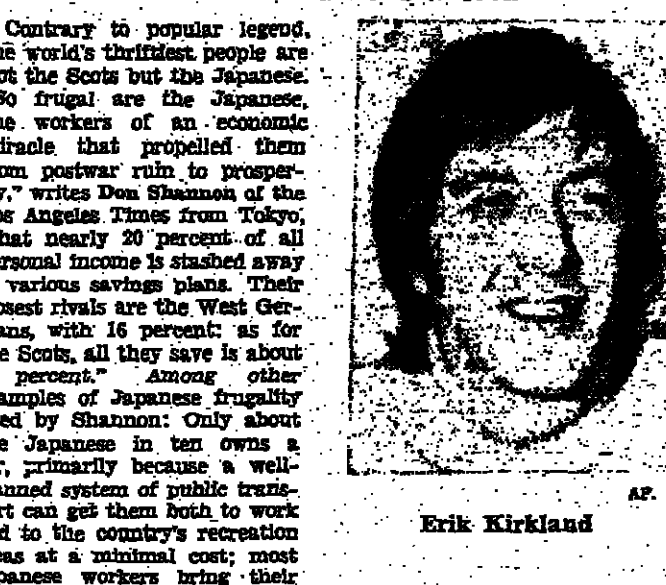
'Little Louise,' 'ladylike in manner and appearance,' went to Brazil as companion to a rich Spanish woman, stole the lady's diamonds, was caught, given forty lashes and had the bottom of her right ear cut off. She got a new hairdo, covering her ears, and became 'one of the smartest female pickpockets in this country.'

Byrnes even had an 'ex-governor' of South Carolina to watch out for, and a graduate of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Edward Fairbrother. He had an M.D. degree, spoke five languages, came to New York to practice medicine and, he said, 'I had no disposition for crime. But time's whirligig turned me up a criminal; and I fought hard against it, too.'

The burglars' tools are from Helen Campbell's 'Darkness and Daylight or Lights and Shadows of New York Life,' published in 1897. The portraits are from 'Professional Criminals of America,' by Thomas Byrnes, published in 1886.

Jack Finney, author of 'Time and Again,' is in love with Old New York.

PEOPLE: The Thriftiest People In the World



Contrary to popular legend, the world's thriftiest people are not the Scots but the Japanese. 'So frugal are the Japanese, the workers of an economic miracle that propelled them from postwar ruin to prosperity,' writes Don Shannon of the Los Angeles Times from Tokyo, 'that nearly 20 percent of all personal income is stashed away in various savings plans. Their closest rivals are the West Germans, with 16 percent; as for the Scots, all they save is about 8 percent.'

Erik Kirkland, the late actress Gypsy Rose Lee's 26-year-old son who learned nine years ago that film producer Otto Preminger, 64, was his father, said over the weekend that he plans to change his name to Preminger, a move that Preminger meets with the approval of his mother, who has taken steps to adopt him. Preminger, in London on a visit, said, 'My wife likes him, my two children like him, we all like him and there are no problems,' then went on to explain the circumstances of his liaison with Mrs. Lee, who died last April at 56. 'Years ago I had an affair with her in California,' he said. 'On Dec. 11, 1944, I heard she was in a hospital in New York. I flew there. She told me she was having a child. Since I was the father I offered to help her but she said she had no wish that I should be a part of it. I learned who his true father was.'

Asked why he and Gypsy didn't marry, Preminger said, 'She didn't want to. She was very interested in having the baby. She was a very independent woman way ahead of her time. Erik, who now works for Preminger's film company, is casting director, and given the name of writer Alexander Kikland, Mrs. Lee's second husband, from whom she was separated at the time of the child's birth, but

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